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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Sicily Sees End of the Mafia

France and Britain Find Basis

British Post Office May Change

Liberia Is to Be Remade

Hoover Pushes Home Bank

American Aviation Goes Ahead

THE Mafia is no more. Sicily sees the end of what has been the most powerful criminal organization in the world with the conviction of 141 of its members and their sentencing to prison terms of from six months to 10 years. In a previous trial 124 other members were convicted and given sentences totaling 1200 years. The Mafia—the name is from an Arabic word meaning perfection—dates back to 1282, when a patriotic society was organized to force the French out of Sicily. But in recent generations the Mafia has been only a skillfully directed blackmailing organization operating in many countries. Premier Mussolini resolved to end its intricate machinations. He sent Cesare Mori, a former army officer, to Palermo as Prefect in May, 1926, giving him the difficult and desperate job of wiping out the strongly intrenched band. With great ingenuity Prefect Mori unveiled the leaders and their henchmen and has sent more than 1500 men to prison. He has won the admiration—and the gratitude—of many nations.

* * *

¶ France and Great Britain are believed to agree on a tentative basis with which to start the conference on German reparations. The accord is said to provide a three-year moratorium on conditional payments, with unconditional annuities being paid by Germany to the World Bank as at present and reloaned to the German railways. Germany would be asked to agree to make some payments in kind to France and other countries on the unconditional list. After three years, in which Germany would be expected to meet its private debts, a new inquiry would be made into Germany's capacity to pay. The strength of this proposal is that it composes the main differences in the views of the Paris and London Governments. The weakness is that it seeks relief through postponing, rather than through finding, a settlement with Germany.

* * *

¶ The British Post Office must come out of politics. So declare 320 members of Parliament, representing all parties, who sign a memorial to the Prime Minister. They ask that the Post Office be no longer run as a regular Government department but as a national business undertaking under non-political control. Under the present system the Postmaster-General has changed three times in the last year. What the British lawmakers are after is something which private business achieves as a matter of course and public business often despairs of ever achieving at all—efficiency.

* * *

¶ Liberia may be rescued by drastic reforms. A commission appointed by the League of Nations and the United States completes a good government plan, with many changes which are to go into effect in 1932. The country is divided into four districts, each reaching from the coast back into the hinterland and the administration of both the coastal people of Afro-American descent and the hill tribesmen would be supervised by eight experts. The present Government, which is in the hands of a few interrelated families, is expected to accept the reform plan, inasmuch as only in this way can the loan needed to run the country be secured. Liberia presents a strange paradox. It was founded under President Monroe to give a free country to former American slaves. The descendants of slaves rose to power. They preëmpted sections of the back country—and sold the natives into slavery!

* * *

¶ President Hoover seeks passage by Congress of the bill providing $150,000,000 for home loan discount banks. He impresses upon leaders in the House and Senate his feeling that delay for purely political reasons will bring definite hardships to workers who desire to build homes and to other workers who require loans to enable them to meet obligations on homes already built. The funds, when appropriated, would initiate a vast employment program. Democratic leaders in the House are being urged to expedite the bill as an emergency measure. Of all the recent Hoover proposals for lifting the country ahead this one has outstripped the others in a certain respect that augurs well both for its early consideration and passage. It has proved to be an idea that could stir the public imagination.

* * *

¶ American aviation speeds up during the year. The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics finds that maximum speed of air transports has increased from 120 to 170 miles an hour. Increases are noted in the number of passengers carried and in the scheduled miles flown. But even yet the demand is unmet of a perfect plane for the private citizen. The three-dimensional requirement is for something that will fly, that won't fall, that costs little.

Food Luxury Taxes Imposed by England

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

London, Dec. 30

UNDER powers conferred upon the National Government by legislation passed this month, the first food and other luxury taxes are made effective on Jan. 5.

The imposts apply to a number of such imported articles as strawberries, early potatoes, plums, cherries and cut flowers, almost all of which are supplied by the Continent of Europe. The United States trade is practically unaffected except as regards rose trees, which are sent to Britain in some quantities from Portland, Ore.

Bank Guidance Helps Nations In Difficulties

Foreign Control Deemed to Have Proved Merit in Critical Times

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Foreign control of banks and of public finances is, in some cases, necessary and it should not therefore be dismissed as undesirable. In central Europe, as indeed in Germany, it has been considerably admitted since the World War; and not always has the system been adopted in the interest of the creditors but rather in the interest of the debtor nation.

Germany was glad to get rid of the control exercised by the various agencies set up under the Dawes plan, for it felt they were humiliating. But even Germany would have been in a happier position, in the opinion of some competent observers, if it had paid more heed to the wise counsels of Mr. S. Parker Gilbert and his associates who warned it against extravagant spending.

Hungary and Austria have sought foreign advice and have asked for foreign advisers. The task of the governments in difficult circumstances was thus rendered easier. Proper measures could be taken though they were unpopular because they were seen to be not arbitrary decisions of the Government but were imposed by the impartial voice of a detached expert.

Started Financial Crisis

It was inevitable therefore that in the difficulties caused in Austria by the collapse of Creditanstalt, the work of salvaging would only be possible if there were some measure of foreign control. It will be remembered that the closing of this bank started the European troubles which quickly extended to Germany and eventually to Great Britain.

Now the Austrian Government has reached an agreement with an International Committee of Foreign Creditors by which a new executive committee will be composed of four members, one of whom is to be a foreigner. In addition there is to be a director-general chosen by the executive committee in agreement with the International Committee and with the approval of the Austrian Government; and he may be either an Austrian citizen or a foreigner.

It is clear the International Committee thus keeps in its hands the real power, directing the affairs of the Creditanstalt if necessary, though it is to be trusted that there will be as little interference as possible.

The result should be to strengthen the position not only of the bank but of the Austrian Government which made itself responsible—as indeed it had to do. Austrian industry should also benefit, for it is calculated that three-quarters of it depends on the Creditanstalt.

Action Was Imperative

There is nothing objectionable from a national viewpoint in these arrangements; for they became imperative. The League of Nations formerly controlled Austrian finances, and the withdrawal of that control proved disastrous to Austria. It is only by foreign aid that the bank, the industries and the state can be brought back on the road of reconstruction.

But something more than the particular case of Austria is here involved. The question arises whether in fact there should not be a much greater internationalization of concerns which have an international importance. A bank in Austria cannot break without having repercussions in Germany, in Great Britain, even in the United States, and without threatening to shatter the whole economic structure of the world.

We have become so interdependent that it is impossible to proceed in the old manner and to regard certain things as purely private or purely national. It is inevitable that the idea of internationalization should develop and that it should be put into practice on an ever-increasing scale.

This incident of the Austrian bank is a portent of what is happening, though it is not sufficiently recognized—namely, the gradual substitution of international organizations for private and national organizations.

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Powers Agree to Compromise On Moratorium for Germany

Accord Reported Between France and Britain on Reich's Payments

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Dec. 30—Conclusion of an Anglo-French accord which will serve as a basis for decisions at the forthcoming reparations conference is anticipated here.

Dispatches published here emanating from London, but apparently inspired by French official spokesmen, indicate that a fundamental basis for such an accord has been arrived at in the following terms:

Germany would receive a three-year moratorium on conditional payments, this being a compromise between British preference for a five-year extension and French preference for a two-year limit.

Unconditional annuities would continue to be paid by Germany, as under the Hoover moratorium, to the Bank for International Settlements which would reloan these sums to German railways.

Germany would agree to make some "payments in kind" to France and other countries entitled to unconditional annuities during the period of the moratorium. At expiration of the three-year term a new inquiry would be made into Germany's capacity to pay.

Germany would be urged to conclude an agreement for repayment of its private debts to foreign creditors within this period and a concerted overture would be made to the United States for a corresponding alleviation in the debts of European countries.

Britain Starts Move for Jan. 18 Conference at Lausanne

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 30—Joint approval of the Basel committee's affirmation of Germany's incapacity to pay reparations, followed by individual representations to the United States concerning their own capacity to pay war debts is to be the program of the international conference the British Government has taken the initiative in requesting interested governments to attend at Lausanne, Switz., Jan. 18.

Downing Street stresses the fact that there is not the slightest intention of repudiating British debts to America. Cancellation or reduction is equally unintended.

But it is held that the 1925 resolution of the World War Debt Funding Commission definitely acknowledged the right of European governments to have their debts assessed on the basis of capacity to pay.

The Lausanne conference is to be primarily concerned with Germany's capacity to pay reparations. But it will also concern itself with the question of restoring confidence of the foreign investor in Germany's financial position. It will therefore have to correlate the reparations issue with that of unfreezing Germany's commercial debts.

The governments invited to the conference are Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Japan, Greece, Roumania, Jugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Portugal, the Dominions and India.

LAKES-TO-SEA PROJECT SEEKS AID IN MIDWEST

New Chicago Offices Plan to Build Up Sentiment for Proposed Treaty

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 30—To build up sentiment in the middle West in support of the proposed treaty between the United States and Canada for completion of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway, the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association plans extensive promotional work from a new headquarters opened here this week.

Chicago is the hub of a large section of the country which would benefit greatly by bringing the big ocean-going ships into the Great Lakes, Mr. J. R. Howard, assistant to the executive director of the association, in charge of the new office here, declared. The desire to see the seaway completed is growing in many parts of the middle West in an encouraging fashion, he said.

Canada, he pointed out, already has spent more than $120,000,000 in building the Welland ship canal connecting Lake Ontario with Lake Erie, and it is now up to the United States to complete its part of the job of opening the St. Lawrence all the way through, by building two dams in the International Rapids section between Ogdensburg, N. Y., and Cornwall, Ont. This is provided for in the treaty which has been drawn up with the hope of congressional action at this session, and while the exact terms are not to be made known until the treaty is taken up by the Senate, Mr. Howard disclosed that the work is estimated to cost about $135,000,000. It is also proposed that the United States put in footings and foundations for power plants at the two dams, and that the power be divided between Canada and the State of New York.

When this work is completed, he said, the principal remaining obstacle will be removed to bringing ships as large as those with a 27-foot draft into the Great Lakes, while at present traffic is limited to ships drawing 14 feet or less.

Nonpolitical Post Urged in Britain

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 30—A definite move in the direction of taking the British Post Office out of politics by turning it into a public utility corporation is announced. Three hundred and twenty members of Parliament, constituting a majority of all members of the House of Commons, have signed a memorial to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, urging this course upon the Government.

This memorial has been drawn up by Lord Wolmer, Assistant Postmaster-General in the Conservative Government from 1924 to 1929. Its signatories include members of all political parties. It claims efficiency is impossible so long as the Post Office, which constitutes a great business undertaking, continues to be run as an ordinary governmental department.

It points out, for example, that its head, the Postmaster-General, has been changed three times during the past year. It suggests transfer of control to some nonpolitical body similar to those which have been found to work well in management of such comparable national undertakings as are associated with the distribution of electricity and control of the Port of London.

MILLS ATTACKS TAX PROPOSALS OF DEMOCRATS

Reaffirms Hoover-Mellon Plan—Opposition Puts Burden on Rainey

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 — Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, reaffirmed today the necessity of meeting the national deficit by a broad program of new taxation which would include broadening the base of the income tax as well as increasing rates on big incomes and reenactment of the luxury, or so-called "nuisance" taxes.

He said it would be impossible to meet the deficit by increasing taxes on the richer classes because of the reduction in the number of large incomes, and that attempting to cut the deficit by borrowing would seriously impair the credit of the Government.

The statement was in answer to proposals, emanating from Democratic leaders in the House the previous day, to meet the deficit by raising the tax rate on large incomes, repealing the "capital gains and losses" provisions of the present tax law, and borrowing.

Mr. Mills attacked this program on the assumption that it represented the program of the Democratic Party in Congress. Democratic leaders, however, hastened today to deny the party had any tax program and that the proposal represented only the personal opinion of Representative Henry T. Rainey, Democratic floor leader of the House.

Representative John N. Garner (D.) of Texas, Speaker of the House, declared that no such thing as a Democratic tax program had as yet been formulated.

"Some different individuals have compiled their own programs," he

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Finns Crowd Polls For Dry Law Vote

HELSINGFORS, Fin., Dec. 30 (AP)—Finland began the second day of its two-day prohibition referendum today with a heavier vote cast than is usually polled on the first day of regular national elections.

Complete figures for the first day's poll in the capital showed that 36.4 per cent of the voters registered their preference yesterday, as compared with 33.7 per cent on the first day of the last presidential election.

In some "silk stocking" districts in Helsingfors the poll was as high as 48.9 per cent. In working class districts fewer votes were cast, the percentage dropping as low as 18. Percentages reported from other points ranged from 25 to 43.

The count will not begin before midnight tonight. No ballots are tabulated in the precincts in which they are cast, but are sent sealed to the central office here, where a staff will work in three shifts, day and night, even on New Year's Day, to finish the tallying.

MRS. HOOVER ACCEPTS WOMEN'S INVITATION

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Mrs. Herbert Hoover will be the guest of the Women's National Republican Club's eleventh anniversary luncheon Jan. 9, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, president, announced yesterday.

Mrs. Livermore said Mrs. Hoover had accepted the invitation and would come to New York especially for the occasion. Speakers will be Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. Seth W. Richardson, Assistant Attorney-General and Mrs. Worthington Scranton, Pennsylvania member of the Republican National Committee.

A. F. OF L. FAVORS FEDERAL RELIEF FOR UNEMPLOYED

Present Emergency Given as Reason Before Senate Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 — The American Federation of Labor was placed on record today as favoring federal appropriations for unemployment relief during the present emergency period by Mr. Edward F. McGrady, legislative representative.

Testifying before the La Follette subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Manufactures, Mr. McGrady said that since local and private relief funds have run low, "it is the belief of the American Federation of Labor that the national Government should not shirk its responsibility."

Most of the witnesses during the past three days, including Mr. McGrady today, have agreed that relief is primarily the responsibility of the local governments. They insist, however, that when local resources are exhausted the Federal Government must come to the rescue.

Mr. McGrady said that conservative estimates of the total loss in wages indicated that they had dropped in 1930 as compared to 1929 by $8,800,000,000. In 1931 they were more than $11,000,000,000 less than in 1929. He compared this with the foreign export trade of the United States in 1929 which he said was $5,150,000,000.

This wage loss, he continued, had resulted partly from technological unemployment and slackening of business, but also from reductions in wages out of all proportion to loss in business profits. He cited a manufacturing company of Macon, Ga., as a case in point. While maintaining 6 per cent dividends, he said, it had reduced the pay of its workers to the point where they were living on 2 cents per meal.

Mr. William Newstatter, director of Western Reserve University Neighbors' Association, favored federal appropriations for relief on the ground that existing funds, being inadequate, are rapidly approximating an automatic "dole." More funds, he held, would make it possible to disburse relief on the basis of individual needs. When this is done, he said, the dole feature is eliminated.

Mr. Sidney E. Goldstein, chairman of the executive committee of the Joint Committee on Unemployment, declared that thousands of American citizens, in mill, mining and factory districts are today "in a state of destitution."

Home Ownership To Be Promoted In Massachusetts

Dissemination of information concerning the building and financing of homes is the best way to stimulate private home ownership, according to Massachusetts delegates of President Hoover's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership. The delegates met yesterday to take steps toward promoting the President's housing plan in the Commonwealth.

The man who has $3000 to build a house would be less hesitant to begin construction if he could secure definite data that would be practical and applicable to his situation, according to Mr. John Nolen, who suggested that one form of the council's activity be research into small-home problems.

This data, he said, would teach not only the economics of house building but would give the layman a knowledge of design, an advantage to his property value and his city's beauty.

The committee organized under the title of the Massachusetts Council on Home Building and Home Ownership decided to serve as an advisory council to expedite work of existing housing organizations, and serve as a "clearing house" for interchanging ideas. Mr. Christian Herter and Mr. John Ihlder of the Massachusetts Housing Association were elected chairman and secretary, respectively.

Woman Social Worker at $40 a Month Named Tacoma's 'Most Useful Citizen'

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 30 (AP)—Very modestly does Mrs. Frederick C. Thompson take the honor of designation as the city's "most useful citizen" for 1931.

"Nothing has ever made me feel so humble," she said after her fellow citizens had thus rewarded her 10 years of tireless work among the city's poor and needy. She is assistant superintendent of the Tacoma Community House.

The woman whose days are a routine of boys' and girls' work, English lessons to alien women, play and home economics guidance, and various other activities, gives much of the credit to her husband.

"My work is the work I love," she explains. "And all I have really done is to assist Mr. Thompson, who is superintendent, in relieving and helping the people who come to us."

Amid the "bewildering confusion" of being singled out for such an honor, she finds time to explain her work and tell a little about herself.

"I was a Methodist minister's daughter and always said I would not marry a minister because I wanted a home. But now I have homes in every part of the district the Community House serves.

"I make nearly 200 calls a month, and the intimate lives of the people we try to serve are very dear to me."

For a brief hour, at a civic dinner attended by the most prominent citizens of Tacoma, she left her duties, and the distinction was bestowed upon her. Her contributions to the community were called invaluable by Mr. E. B. King, chairman of the committee which chose her.

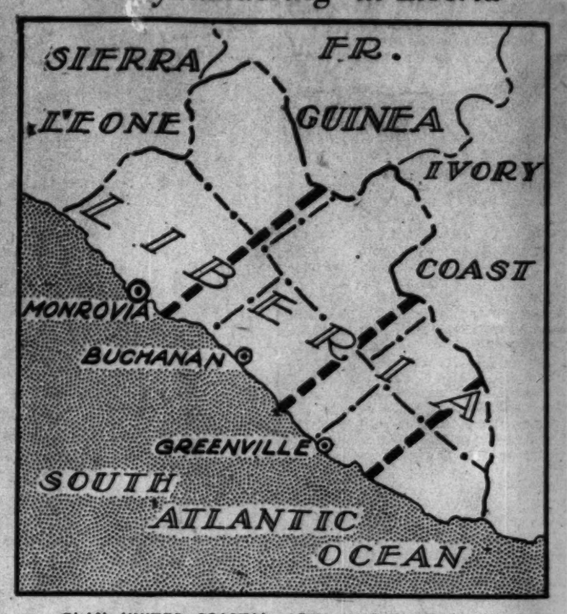
"And for this," he added, simply, "she receives the magnificent salary of $40 a month."

COURTHOUSE BILL TO BE RECONSIDERED

In order to reconsider the legislative act calling for a new $5,000,000 courthouse for Boston, a special meeting of the city council has been called for 12:30 p. m. tomorrow by Mayor James M. Curley. Requests for this meeting were made by Mr. Laurence Curtis 2d, councilor, and a committee representing the Boston Bar Association.

The legislative act met with opposition and was tabled at the council's last meeting. In order to become a law, it must be approved by the council not later than Dec. 31. Because of the council's failure to act favorably upon the proposition, the Boston Bar Association suggested the special meeting before the expiration of the time limit, at which time committee members could present reasons why the act should be accepted immediately.

'Gerrymandering' in Liberia



PLAN UNITES COASTAL AREA AND HINTERLAND

Under the Present Divisions People in the Interior Region Have Been Enslaved by Some of the Ruling Classes of the Coast Towns. The Proposed Districts Avoid the Segregation of the Hinterland. The Heavy Lines on the Map Show the Proposed Administrative Districts, the Dotted Lines the Present Ones.

CHILEAN STRIKE ORDERED, IN AID OF UNEMPLOYED

Free Government Food and Shelter Sought, or Else Jobs

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 30 (By U. P.)—The board of directors of the Chilean Federation of Labor yesterday adopted a resolution calling a general strike for Jan. 4, with the object of attaining these three results:

Total repeal of all aws allegedly against freedom of speech and press; a provision that unemployed do not have to pay rent, and a government guarantee that unemployed will not be evicted from government shelters until they are insured work or a minimum subsistence of five pesos (about 60 cents) daily.

This resolution followed the action of the Minister of the Interior in ordering 12,000 unemployed with their families dislodged Wednesday from government shelters, where they have been living and eating at government expense. The minister's order was issued because the unemployed men had refused to accept work at what they alleged was starvation wages, three to five pesos daily. A secondary reason for the eviction order was because the centralization of so many laborers has, according to the Government, facilitated socialistic propaganda and led to frequent clashes with the authorities.

The 12,000 unemployed are living in five straggling, improvised sheds provided by the Government, and throughout the country, according to the inspector-general of labor, 63,000 altogether are being fed at government expense.

Those living in the shelters have demanded minimum daily wages of 7 pesos, compared with an average normal wage of 10 pesos.

Occupants of each of the five sheds have engaged lawyers who are endeavoring to obtain collective labor contracts for their clients. The opinion is expressed here that the unemployed will resist dislodgment from their quarters, unless they are given guarantees of work.

The Minister of Finance presented to the Senate a bill authorizing expenditure of 10,000,000 pesos on public works, this sum to be added to the 1932 budget. The Minister described the bill as "of the most urgent character," and it was regarded as a hasty move by the Government to relieve unemployment.

Authorities meanwhile continued their investigation of Communist activities, which were blamed for the fatal uprising at Coplapo last week.

LIBERIA GETS COMPLETE PLAN OF GOVERNMENT

League of Nations and United States Propose Radical Reforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Outlining a complete plan of good government for Liberia, a League of Nations-United States commission this year completed for application in 1932 reforms in that graft-ridden country which depend in considerable part upon an ingenious gerrymandering device in map making.

Liberia's great trouble has been that descendants of Afro-Americans in the coastal towns have shut off the hinterland into excluded units and there exploited the natives in a manner revealed by investigation to be disastrous to national progress. Widespread selling into slavery was the worst result.

Now the investigating experts propose that the old administrative units be replaced by four new units which include both coast and hinterland in the same territory. By bringing the Afro-Americans along the coast and the natives upcountry under the same administration, it is hoped to avoid abuses. To all students of Liberian conditions the plan possesses simple but weighty advantages.

In addition, the League, acting with the collaboration of the American State Department, proposes to send eight experts to administer Liberia until the region is able to run without foreign advice. Judicial, financial, administrative, economic, and sanitary experts are included in the foreign advisers who are suggested.

Upon acceptance of the plan by Liberia depends issuance of a new loan which alone will enable the country to get ahead. But the governing group of Liberia—effective power is in the hands of a few people belonging to a handful of interrelated families—is expected to resist the apparent infringement of national sovereignty, and only by argument from the League and possibly friendly pressure from the United States is consent foreseen.

But once reforms are under way, the League will have cleaned up one of the most seriously entangled administrations in the world, and new prosperity, through the growing rubber plantations, is expected in the republic of the freedmen.

Home for Fish Is Fishless Home

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—The new marble halls in the new Department of Commerce Building where fish are to dwell will be unoccupied for some time because of the Administration's economy program.

Plans for displaying practically every specimen of fish found in United States waters have been abandoned for the present and word has been sent to Alaskan fisheries to keep their prized black fish which were to make the 5500-mile trip in a private tank.

One problem confronting officials is what to do with the 35-year sturgeon "Spencer," other valuable fish, and a 15-year turtle that are swimming around in the old aquarium, when the bureau of fisheries moves into the new Department of Commerce Building on Jan. 1.

While the new aquarium will be fishless, it is planned to keep the tankroom open to visitors who may see the last word in aquarium facilities. The 40-tank exhibition room has a floor and pillars of costly perazzo marble. Pictures of fish adorn the wall under the vaulted ceiling. The room will be air-conditioned and the tanks equipped with warm and cold water.

LIQUOR BARGE SEIZED

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—The seagoing barge Maurice R. Shaw, laden with liquor valued at $250,000, was brought into New York Harbor today by the coast guard patrol boat Reliance, which seized the barge off Barnegat Light last night.

CHANG FORCE RETREATS TO GREAT WALL

Withdrawal Leaves Japanese Army Supreme in Manchuria

CIVIL GOVERNMENT STAYS IN CHINCHOW

Foreign Observers and Skeleton Garrison Left in Old Headquarters

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, Dec. 30—Following severe fighting along the Yinkow Railway yesterday, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang decided at night to withdraw the bulk of his armies from the Chinchow district southward of the Great Wall. Withdrawal commenced immediately and proceeded smoothly. A skeleton garrison will be retained at Chinchow to support the civilian government and the neutral observers who are also remaining.

Marshal Chang declared: "I myself ordered withdrawal of the Chinchow armies, desiring to prevent the possibility of further fighting and not desiring to give the Japanese any pretext for extension of their aggressive activities in North China."

Chinese headquarters declared that the Japanese used airplanes and heavy artillery in yesterday's fighting against the regulars and volunteers, causing hundreds of casualties. Volunteers cut behind the Japanese outposts, reoccupying Tienchwangtai, whereupon General Tamon concentrated all available forces at Yinkow, apparently intending to occupy the railway to Kowpangtze. The Japanese occupied Panshan after battling with Chinese armored trains. The situation in North China is tense today, but headquarters is keeping the restless elements, including the students, under control.

Japanese Drop Bombs On Chinese as They Retreat From Chinchow

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 30—Japanese forces today were investing Kowpangtzu from two directions, rendering the collapse of Chinchow certain.

Completing the pincers tactics, Gen. Jiro Tamon's column fought its way northwestward from Panshan to the outskirts of Kowpangtzu today, armored trains, motorcars, airplanes, and motorcycle detachments participating. The Chinese offered stubborn resistance, suffering heavy casualties

Simultaneously, General Kamura's brigade, advancing along the Peiping-Mukden railway, captured Paichipao and Jaoyangho, investing Tahushan, while the advance guard continued toward Kowpangtzu to effect a juncture with General Tamon's column.

It appears that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang considers defeat to be inevitable and is leaving only sufficient troops in Manchuria to make a show of defense at Taling River. It is believed that the cream of the Chinchow forces, with the bulk of the valuable equipment are being withdrawn to Luanchow, where Marshal Chang has long planned to establish temporary headquarters and an administrative center in the event of being expelled from Chinchow.

It is estimated that upwards of 5000 troops and several trains of equipment passed through Shanhaikwan early today, presumably en route for Luanchow. The vernacular press understands that Japanese airplanes, presumably from a naval aircraft carrier stationed off Chingwantao, harrassed the retreat, dropping scores of bombs on Lienshan, near Hulutao and southwest of Chinchow. It is also reported that a transport, with considerable landing forces from Port Arthur, is arriving off Chingwantao tomorrow to reinforce the considerable naval units already stationed in these waters. Japan's purpose of harassing the retreat from Chinchow is not clear, but is probably part of a general policy of breaking Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's power beyond recovery.

Chinese guerrilla bands, raiding in the Japanese rear, are causing scattered fighting over a wide area from Tashichiao to Chenchiatun and Tungliao. It is believed that these guerrillas will continue active indefinitely, meaning expensive military operations by the Japanese for a long period.

Ontario Towns Merge—Take Name of Fort Erie

FORT ERIE, Ont., Dec. 30 (AP)—The village of Fort Erie and the town of Bridgeburg officially become one at noon tomorrow under the historic name of Fort Erie.

A struggle of many years to amalgamate the two places culminated at the annual election a year ago when by-laws providing the merger were approved by the voters. The one condition was that the name Fort Erie should be retained. The combined town has a population of 6000.

Fort Erie has a history dating back to 1750 when a trading post was established at the head of the Niagara River by the French. The British built a fort there in 1764. Bridgeburg's history dates back to 1873, when the International Bridge was built across the Niagara.

The first municipal election of the new Fort Erie will be held next Monday. A total of 35 candidates have been nominated for the 13 council seats.

NO DISCHARGES, NO WAGE CUTS, IS FIRM'S RECORD

Earnshaw Company Lays Success in These Times to Careful Planning

No one discharged, wages unreduced, holiday work. This reads like a nation-wide prosperity peak. It is, however, the record of the Earnshaw Knitting Company, Newton, during the last two years.

The strident cacophony of the business office, with its typewriters and adding machines at variance with each other but strangely in accord with the business man's ear for music, indicated that demand, the sustenance of industry, was coming in steadily from the 10,000 communities served by the Earnshaw Company.

Upstairs in the private office where strategy is evolved, it was learned why, during a period of economic dislocation, production and prices remained nearly constant, and approximately 1000 employees had enjoyed daily work. Planning had been assumed by this manufacturing establishment as its major responsibility. Every 13 months when a turnover was made, a schedule based on national prevailing conditions was prepared as a guide for the next 13 months. Business acumen was used instead of "muddling through."

To the question as to whether some form of regulation to insure planning would have to be imposed on industry, Mr. G. F. Earnshaw, president of the company, indicated that such a method might be necessary unless business planned for itself.

"Did you curtail your advertising?" In answer Mr. Earnshaw produced a $22,000 advertisement that had recently appeared, a 100-page periodical and other publications that his company has issued during the last few years. "We spent more," he summed up the obvious.

There has been no submission to decreasing demand with the resultant drop in prices. When retrenchments and panicky cutting of prices seemed to be the popular way to meet depressed conditions, the Earnshaw Company produced a new product for which there developed a demand. Consequently today prices are little altered in the company's products. "When the demand for lower prices becomes insistent, business must comply or redress its line," Mr. Earnshaw declared. It is clear that the Earnshaw Company did not enjoy inexhaustible markets, only inexhaustible ingenuity that would not permit the markets to be exhausted.

"One of the largest infant welfare institutions in the country is here at this plant," said Mr. Earnshaw, in explaining how his company had maintained its educational efforts in "mother-craft" during the last few years. The company has capitalized the results of the training, pursuing a policy that possesses utility and humanity.

The pride and affection of mothers were credited with helping to sustain business prosperity. "There has been no panic in mother-love," said Mr. Earnshaw, declaring that things are happily purchased for the baby when falling incomes eliminate other expenditures.

The unusual prosperity enjoyed by the Earnshaw Company would seem to have nothing of the fortuitous about it. Planning, initiative and acumen would seem to have filled in the depressions between the peaks and provided the dynamics for sustained production.

Mellon Aid Attacks Democrats' Tax Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

said, "and have gone so far as to put them down on paper, but there is no agreement. No one can tell what the 25 men on the House Ways and Means Committee will report to the House a month away because no one knows."

Representative James W. Collier (D.) of Mississippi repudiated the retroactive phase of the program suggested by Mr. Rainey.

"No tax program," he said, "has been drafted by the Democrats, or at least, I have seen none."

As chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Collier will have much to do with any new tax measures which must pass his committee before reaching the House.

In addition, tax experts pointed out that Mr. Rainey's proposal to repeal the "capital gains and loss" provisions of the present income tax would have exactly the opposite effect of what he seeks to accomplish.

Repudiations of Mr. Rainey's various tax proposals leave the Democrats with no more tax program than before, with the exception that many appear to be committed to the general policy of taxing those best able to bear it.

That this means the party will sponsor a tax program which would bear down exorbitantly on large incomes was denied weeks ago by Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, leader of the Senate, in a statement in which he recognized the fact frequently stressed by Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, that large incomes can be taxed to the point of diminishing returns.

A possible solution which would avoid both borrowing and heavy new income taxes was suggested by Mr. Garner when he said today he had found a loophole in the existing tax law which, if stopped up, would yield between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000.

If so much could be saved by amending one phase of the existing law, Mr. Garner pointed out that a considerable portion of the deficit might easily be met in this fashion, thus obviating any drastic new taxes.

Mr. Mills, in his statement, estimated the probable deficit for the fiscal year 1932 at $2,123,000,000. Pointing to the great reduction in the number of incomes over $100,000, he said that even if the surtax on these incomes were tripled, which would mean a 60 per cent maximum rate, it would add only an additional $120,000,000 to the $300,000,000 which it is expected will be realized from individual income taxes during 1932 under existing rates.

"The Treasury," he said, "has suggested a program intended to reduce the deficit this fiscal year, to put an end to the increase in the public debt next year, and to balance the budget in 1934. Any program that falls short of these objectives is inadequate. To attain them will require additional taxes amounting to approximately $900,000,000 in the fiscal year 1933."

Molecule Model Shown to Chemists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 30—Chemical formulæ, hitherto unknown, of various organic substances were presented to the organic division of the American Chemical Society here today, which is meeting at Yale University.

Dr. J. B. Conant of Harvard University gave the molecular structure of chlorophyll, the green material in plants. As an aid in his explanation, Dr. Conant displayed his model of the chlorophyll molecule, which resembles a wreath, made up of white, green and red balls, representing carbon, oxygen and hydrogen atoms.

Discovery of sugars that crystallize as one substance, although mixtures of two components, was reported by Dr. Claude S. Hudson of the United States Public Health Service. He showed that the molecular structure of these sugars was similar to double salts of inorganic chemistry.

The chemical structure of "vicine" and "convicine," discovered 61 years ago by H. Ritthausen of Berlin in plant seeds, was announced today by Dr. Treat B. Johnson of Yale University. Dr. Johnson predicted this formula several years ago but owing to technical difficulties was unable to confirm his contention.

Cent a Dish, Nickel a Meal, Store Opened by New York Foundation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—A quick service restaurant where food can be had at one cent a dish, and where a full meal can be purchased for a nickel, was opened at 511 Third Avenue, under the shadow of the elevated line, by the Bernarr Macfadden Foundation yesterday. An hour before the restaurant opened, the sidewalk was crowded with men standing in queue.

The manager of the restaurant said the charge would cover the cost of the food materials, although the rent, wages, light and other overhead expenses would be paid by the foundation, which was established by Mr. Macfadden with a gift of $5,000,000.

The menu posted in the window follows:

Cracked wheat	1 cent
Scotch oatmeal	1 cent
Lima bean soup	1 cent
Green pea soup	1 cent
Soaked prunes	1 cent
Seeded raisins	1 cent
Wholewheat bread	1 cent
Creamery butter	1 cent
Raisin coffee	1 cent
Cereal coffee	1 cent
Postum	1 cent

The restaurant provides no chairs, but the guests stand at clean white tables. The opening was made festive with flowers and small orange trees upon the tables.

A 24-hour service will be maintained and it is estimated that between 2500 and 3000 meals a day will be served. The food is appetizing and wholesome and the guests appeared to enjoy it thoroughly. Although primarily established to show how much can be extended for a small amount of money, Mr. Macfadden predicted the cafeteria would pay its way and he recalled a similar venture in 1902, which ended the season more than $100 ahead.

Should the cafeteria succeed, the foundation is expected to open others in the city.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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CHILEANS AIM TO WIN TOURISTS' GOOD WILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANDES, Chile—The Chilean Government is making special arrangements this summer to cater to the 10,000 summer visitors expected from Buenos Aires.

Extra workmen have been placed on the international road over the Andean mountains and numerous service station sheds have been established on lonely parts of the trail, with a special corps of carabineers versed in automobile engineering to assist visiting motorists.

THIRD LUMBER MILL TO RESUME ACTIVITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash. — The Dolge Lumber Company is the third lumber mill to open its doors in this city this fall. It began operations Dec. 21. The mill opens after a shutdown of seven months. To furnish as many jobs as possible, the mill will operate on a six-hour-a-day schedule.

The 4-L wage scale of $3 a day minimum will be in effect.

DRAPER MILLS TO CUT PAY

HOPEDALE, Mass., Dec. 30 (AP)—Notices were posted this morning in the plant and office of the Draper Corporation that beginning with the new year, a reduction in salaries and weekly rates will be made. The reduction will include the corporation directors and all others paid on a yearly or weekly basis. No cut in wages will be made on employees who are paid by the hour or by piece work.

A Well-Earned Tribute

CHAMBER PLANS TO GO AFTER 18 BIG OBJECTIVES

Lower Taxes and Development of Airports Appear on Program

Eighteen major objectives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, for 1932, are outlined in a statement just issued.

Leading items are: Reduced taxation by elimination of all unnecessary governmental expenditure, federal, state and municipal, and adoption of more scientific methods for assessing taxes on property; development of airports in Metropolitan Boston and of air lines between New England cities and to outside cities; improvement of the Cape Cod Canal.

Removal of rail and ocean rate differentials which handicap export and import traffic through the Port of Boston; more extensive use of the Port of Boston and necessary widening and deepening of harbor channels, and nation-wide recognition of New England as an all-year vacation land because of its unrivaled natural beauty and historic interest, are given prominent positions in the program.

New industries for Metropolitan Boston, development of existing industries and distribution of publicity to enhance Boston's reputation as a great industrial center and an outstanding market, comprise some of the objectives. Stabilization of business and employment and coöperation with other agencies in the present unemployment emergency; greater development of retail distribution in Boston through united and coöperative action; reduction of traffic congestion in downtown Boston; reduction of Boston's fire losses; speedier disposition of motor vehicle damage cases and elimination of fraudulent and exaggerated claims, also are named.

Maintenance and improvement of Boston's high rank in highway safety; a long-term financial program of public improvements in Boston; suppression of fraudulent solicitation; establishment and maintenance of such common carrier rates, rules and practices as are in the public interest; a policy for the ownership and control of New England's railroads which will most effectively advance the welfare of New England and its railroads; and to further establish Boston as the outstanding convention city of the Northeast complete the list.

Baker Ends Long Term As Delegate

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 30 (AP)—For the first time in years, Mr. Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, will not be a delegate at the next Democratic National Convention. Mr. Baker announced that decision yesterday, but continued to leave unanswered the question of whether he would be willing to accept the nomination if the convention should want him as the Democratic candidate for President.

Political leaders speculated whether there was any connection between Mr. Baker's unspoken attitude toward a possible nomination and his decision not to be a convention delegate. Mr. Baker's only comment was that he hopes to go to Europe this summer as he has gone in the last several years. The date for the European trip has not been set.

Mr. Baker has consistently refused to allow Ohio delegates to be pledged to support him for the presidency. Despite this attitude, former Congressman Martin L. Davey of Kent, O., has organized several "Baker-for-President" clubs in Ohio, but the only remark this elicited from Mr. Baker was that Davey's efforts were "gracious."

SALES RALLY TO BE HELD

"At the Threshold of a New Business World," is the topic to be discussed tonight by Mr. Bevan Lawson, executive sales manager of the Dictaphone Sales Corporation of New York, at the annual sales rally to be held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The meeting is under auspices of the Sales Managers Club and the Executives Club of the Chamber.

DOMINION BRIDGE PROFIT

MONTREAL, Dec. 30 (AP)—Operating profits of the Dominion Bridge Company, Ltd., for the fiscal year ended Oct. 1, totaled $2,164,853, compared with $2,383,813 in the year 1930 and $2,639,831 in 1929. Net profits were $1,657,170, or the equivalent of $2.22 a share, compared with $3.65 for 1930 and $3.34 for 1929.

Spending and Saving

By FRANK C. MORTIMER

HAS THE HIGH-PRESSURE fellow been around to see you lately? . . . Offering all sorts of seemingly attractive inducements to pry your savings account out of the bank . . . for which he will give you something that will pay you a great deal more than your bank can possibly give you in interest . . . Look out!

In many states laws have been passed in an effort to protect the inexperienced or unwary investor . . . Public officials, charged with the responsibility of enforcing these laws, are doing their best, with the limited staffs at their disposal, to carry out the intent of those laws.

But the high-pressure fellow is still at large, plying his vocation . . . partly because the laws already enacted are not sufficiently effective to eliminate him . . . and partly because it is difficult, sometimes, to draw a distinct line between what constitutes a sound investment and what constitutes an out and out speculation.

Reliable investment houses are to be found in all centers, and they have capable, honest and active representatives . . . Your bank can refer you to one or more of them when you have funds to invest. Usually these organizations are members of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, and observe the high standards and ethics of the association in dealing with the people.

Today one may invest in many high-grade securities, with the utmost safety . . . and some may be had at bargain prices.

(Copyright 1931)

Boston Poultry Show Opens With Roosters Crowing

Roosters crowed their loudest and hens cackled their prettiest as the doors opened today to let in hundreds of poultry lovers to the Boston Poultry Show in Mechanics Building. The show contains nearly 7000 exhibits, including ducks, geese, turkeys, pigeons, and other varieties of birds. Judging will continue daily through Jan. 2.

An attractive pool for the water birds has been set up in the main auditorium of the hall, and the ruler is a stately gander that paced back and forth on an "island" in the pool and flapped his wings at each turn in the pool. There were white swans, honking geese, quacking ducks and squawking herons, all of which seemed to be content in letting the gander rule.

The stage of the large exhibition hall contained an exhibition of Belgian hare and other breeds of rabbits and an array of bright feathered Rhode Island Reds and roosters. Nearly all of the 50 recognized breeds of poultry were represented at the show. Some of the more common kinds included the Plymouth Rocks Leghorns and the bantam hens and cocks.

In the "hall of pigeons" hundreds of birds of every breed are shown, including some of the finest carrier pigeons in this section of the country. Turkeys, pheasants and peacocks are also displayed.

CARLOADINGS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Dec. 19 totaled 581,733 cars, the car service division of the American Railway Association announced. This was a reduction of 31,801 cars from the preceding week, 132,132 cars below the same week last year and 261,042 cars under the same week two years ago.

Slander and Abuse Of Hoover Decried By Senator Moses

ROCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 30 (AP)—Senator George H. Moses, speaking here last night, said: "No man in history has been the victim of such slander, abuse and criticism as President Hoover and I can remember writing some pretty vicious editorials about Grover Cleveland 40 years ago."

Senator Moses was speaking at a rally in support of the candidacy of former Gov. John H. Bartlett for election to the House of Representatives next Tuesday from the First New Hampshire Congressional District.

"A torrent of abuse and criticism," continued the Senator, "has been directed against that calm man who devotes every waking hour to a study of the needs of our country. The President has been blamed for everything—corns, warts, ingrowing nails, and weather, falling of the leaves, drying-up of wells, and failure of crops—all laid at the President's door.

"He is facing conditions no man could foresee.

"I know two classes of people who fatten on the ills of a nation, Democratic leaders and pawnbrokers."

Senator Moses urged the election of Mr. Bartlett, asserting that under the conditions now prevailing in Washington a single Republican vote might mean much to the country. He said he expected a great many vetoes by the President during the present session and predicted President Hoover's reelection.

Former Governor Bartlett expressed himself in favor of a $1,000,000,000 Federal Government bond issue which, he said, would put 3,000,000 men to work, $72,000,000 in pay envelopes every week for 14 weeks, and thus act as an accelerator of buying power.

Orient Called Place for Fame In Journalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 30—Young newspaper men are advised to go to the Far East in quest of journalistic fame by Mr. Vernon Nash, exchange instructor in journalism at the University of Missouri, who told members of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism here that Chinese editors are calling for journalists trained in American methods. Mr. Nash has been a faculty member for the Yen Ching University of Peiping during the last seven years.

The drafting of a uniform libel law, which would define the subjects of news to which the public is entitled, abolish the distinction between actual and punitive damages and abolish the distinction between civil and criminal libel was proposed by Prof. A. F. Henning of Southern Methodist University.

The association adopted a resolution deploring "any interference with academic freedom by any agency" and pledging "its support to other organizations that are working for the protection of free and untrammeled instruction." The resolution said journalism students "have special need for adequate and impartial instruction in many controversial questions in present-day social, political and economic life."

Prof. Frederick J. Lazelle of Iowa State University was elected president, succeeding Prof. Ralph D. Casey of the University of Minnesota. Mr. Vernon J. McKenzie of the University of Washington was elected vice-president and Mr. H. H. Herbert of the University of Oklahoma was reëlected secretary-treasurer. Next year's convention will be held at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.

Honesty Called Best Way to Aid Illinois Cities

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 30—"Not relief, but a little more honesty and economy in the expenditure of the revenue they now have," is what some local governments in Illinois need to escape from their financial distress, according to Prof. Herbert D. Simpson, tax authority of Northwestern University.

Writing in the current issue of the Illinois Journal of Commerce, publication of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, Professorr Simpson said that there is enough money wasted in government expenditure, "to make up all existing deficits and still afford a substantial reduction of tax burdens."

This pyramided structure of governmental waste and extravagance, he said, has been built very largely out of successive "relief" subsidies which have characterized local public expenditure in the United States for the last 30 years. Why let it go any further? he asks.

To attain honest administration of present taxes, in Chicago, Professor Simpson holds it is necessary to reorganize the assessment machinery of Cook County, and that the essence of any such organization must be the definite location of responsibility. This, he holds, can be accomplished through replacing the present board of assessors with a single county assessor, a proposal now before the Legislature.

Next, Professor Simpson says, an effort must be made to collect the share due from properly taxable personal property, which if done, will make unnecessary the hasty adoption of any new and questionable forms of taxation.

EXPORT SALES TO BE TOPIC

Selling New England goods abroad is to be discussed at the next meeting of the Export Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, by Mr. A. M. Hamilton, export manager of the American Locomotive Sales Co. of New York, scheduled to be held Jan. 19. It is to be the first of a series of luncheon meetings presenting practical discussion of foreign trade opportunities.

BOSTON PIECES OF SCULPTURE GET HIGH RANK

Washington Statue Declared One of Best of Kind in World

"Greek epics are no more a source of art inspiration than Yankee epics," declared Mr. Charles D. Maginnis, architect, discussing "Boston Sculpture" before an audience that crowded the quarters of the Boston Architectural Club last night.

The Revolutionary and Civil Wars have supplied motifs for the sculptor as compelling as the wars of antiquity, and in the parks and streets of Boston the figures of national heroism are abundant, Mr. Maginnis said.

There are several pieces of statuary and panels in Boston that might be appraised as preëminent of their kind, Mr. Maginnis declared. The equestrian statue of George Washington, "the most decorative and vivid object in the city" he characterized as one of the best pieces of work of its kind in the world. It is the production of Thomas Ball and stands in the Public Garden.

The "Emancipation Group" in Park Square, which shows Lincoln, devoid of the lank realism, usually ascribed to him, standing with his hand on the shoulder of a slave, is marred, according to Mr. Maginnis, by the raucus commercialism in the background.

In more than one instance, Mr. Maginnis pointed out, a handicap often attends an outdoor statue because of a background that may just lack beauty or be a contradiction in time or manner to the figure. The outdoor statue must take on an extreme dignity to dominate its surroundings, in the opinion of the speaker.

Special approbation was accorded the monument to Robert Gould Shaw by Augustus Saint Gaudens in front of the State House. This bronze panel, set in an architectural frame with its equestrian figure of Shaw in high relief and his Negro soldiers rhythmically graduated in lower relief, was deemed by the speaker to be one of the finest of Saint Gaudens's achievements.

The "Appeal to the Great Spirit" in front of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, often regarded, he said, as the finest of Indian sculpturing, shows the reverence for the Indian entertained by Cyrus E. Dallin, the sculptor. This statue represents an Indian utterly withdrawn from the earth in the brief moment of communion, while the horse, a real animal of the plains, waits patiently, familiar with such moments, said Mr. Maginnis.

In many instances Mr. Maginnis found the force of a piece of sculpture marred by the architecture. The statue of Wendell Phillips, he said, is stultified by a huge granite background, and the statue of Phillips Brooks in Copley Square is set in an architectural canopy too effeminate for the rugged architecture of the church behind.

The statue of General Prescott in front of Bunker Hill Monument he described as "picturesque and overdramatic," the statue of Alexander Hamilton on Commonwealth Avenue as the victim of the sculptor's "bias for anatomy," the statue of Benjamin Franklin in the forecourt of the City Hall as lacking breadth and design, and the figure of Leif Ericson on Commonwealth Avenue as possessing "a curving prettiness" hardly consistent with the rugged navigator.

Pilot Must Catch Fish To Win This Air Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 30—The fish in Biscayne Bay, Fla., are due for a surprise. And the piscatorial art is to add a new feature to its list.

A prize has been offered by the Miami All-American Air Races, to be held Jan. 7-9, to the first airship or autogiro to return from a jaunt over the bay with a fish he has caught while hovering 20 feet over the water. Two Goodyear blimps, the Reliance and the Puritan, will take part in the competition with some autogiros.

The pilot must be a good angler and the angler must be a good pilot to accomplish the heretofore unattempted feat.

Obligations Put On Sound Basis In Nova Scotia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S., Dec. 30—Neither the city of Halifax nor the Province of Nova Scotia would consider for a moment any act which would repudiate their legal or their moral obligations, Mr. J. Fred Fraser, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, told press correspondents today. His statement was given concerning special dispatches which said that the Winnipeg Electric Company and other western companies would make their January interest payments in Canadian funds only, although their trust deeds provide for payment in New York funds.

Halifax has interest to be met in Boston on Jan. 1 totaling nearly $130,000, while Nova Scotia has bonis that will require a premium of $230,000, all accruing on Jan. 1, payments to be made in Boston and New York.

The Province of New Brunswick will be forced to pay a premium of about $165,000 on loans which fall due the first of the year, and all other Canadian provinces are hard hit by the premium on Canadian funds. Perhaps the largest premium to be paid will be by the Province of Ontario, which will be required to pay close to $1,500,000.

Newfoundland Quiet On Canadian Finance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 30—The terms of the memorandum of Canadian banks to the Newfoundland Government, whereby they would undertake a temporary accommodation enabling the Dominion to meet debt interest obligations on Jan. 1, were not disclosed last evening.

The ministers were occupied four hours in detailed consideration adjourning for further discussion. Sir Richard Squires, Prime Minister, stated afterward that he had nothing more to add to his former statement that negotiations were pending.

The following figures give approximately the Dominion's financial position. The funded debt on June last was $94,592,105, the imperial war loan $1,946,666, short-time credit to the Bank of Montreal, approximately $1,000,000, and to a Canadian bank syndicate, $2,250,000. About $2,500,000 is required to meet interest obligations on Jan. 1, of which it is understood the Government could provide $800,000.

BUSINESS MEN TO ATTEND

Prominent business executives from all sections of the United States and Canada have signified their intention of attending the Fourth Annual Boston Conference on Retail Distribution, which is to be held at the University Club, Sept. 19-21, it is announced by Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—Third Avenue Railway System, including bus operations, for five months ended Nov. 30, 1931, reports net income of $216,882 after taxes, charges and full interest on adjustment bonds, compared with $49,500 in the first five months of the previous fiscal year. November net income was $50,326, compared with $13,079 in November last year.

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WORKERS 'ARMY' IN PEACE TIME BACKED BY ELY

'Soldiers' Would Be Used on Roads, Reforestation and Other Projects

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—A peace-time "army," to provide work for those not engaged in other occupations was proposed in a paper delivered before the American Land Economic Association by Dr. Richard T. Ely, director of the Institute for Economic Research, at its annual meeting here.

Dr. Ely made his proposal as a substitute for any system of unemployment insurance. The feasibility of various kinds of systems was debated by economists attending a group of meetings here. Dr. Ely was of the opinion that "there never has been any system of unemployment insurance in the world which has been worked out satisfactorily on a large scale."

On the other hand, Mr. Ernest G. Draper, president of the American Association for Labor Legislation, told that body that "it is time to attack the unemployment problem in realistic and aggressive fashion through the adoption of state employment reserve fund legislation, and to stop the hypocritical shouting of the word 'dole.' Prof. Carter Goodrich of Columbia University also told the same association that the purposes of unemployment reserves cannot be achieved without resort to legislative action.

Dr. Ely's proposed "army" would be headed by a general economic staff to direct work in reforestation, maintenance of fire lanes, roadside planting, cleaning up of streams, elimination of grade crossings, and other activities that would take up the slack in employment. The army, which would be paid like a wartime army, could be indefinitely expanded in times like the present, he pointed out. The general staff would stand ready to transfer the "soldiers" back to industry just as soon as adjustments were made by labor and capital.

"This may sound strange and startling," Dr. Ely declared, "but it is simply rounding out systematically most approved policies for bringing relief to the country and increasing employment."

Mr. Draper advocated the enactment of a law requiring all companies to do what a few enlightened ones have done in establishing reserve funds.

Discussing the question of who should stand the cost of the reserve, Mr. John A. Fitch, of the New York School of Social Work, said that the wage earner was not responsible for the condition of unemployment and therefore should not be made to stand the entire brunt of it, even though it would ultimately come from wages as a result of raised prices.

One camp of opinion at the meeting favored industrial pools drawn on through a state regulated board, while another would have industries individualize their efforts under state supervision.

Meanwhile a joint session of the American Economic Association and the American Political Science Association heard Mr. W. W. Cumberland of Wellington & Co., New York, declare that American investors have been incorrectly assured that Latin America could profitably absorb almost unlimited amounts of capital. "Economic, social and political conditions did not warrant that assumption," he said.

Cruises by Alien Ships Is Deplored

Amendment of the merchant shipping act of the United States to prohibit cruises to "nowhere" by foreign flagships of a means of protecting coastwise service, was recommended by Mr. Wallace H. White (R.), United States Senator from Maine, in an address before members of the Propeller Club of Boston last night. Senator White is co-author of the Jones-White shipping bill, which provides loans for the building of fast mail ships.

In referring to these short cruises, Senator White said that in the last two years, 51 vessels left New York and other ports with 21,000 passengers bound on these abbreviated voyages. These ships, he said, are in this way supported by American citizens, but the ships are built, provisioned and maintained abroad. "They make no contribution to the United States," said the man from Maine. "They should be taxed as American ships would be abroad under similar circumstances. Foreign ships coming in during the brief winter cruising season to the West Indies, and taking the cream of that trade from American vessels that are left to bear the burdens of light travel during long summer months, but obligated by mail contracts and other ties to maintain regular schedules, should be stopped."

Results Dwindle In Pennsylvania Relief Session

HARRISBURG, Penna., Dec. 30 (AP)—In the midst of the wreckage of the $120,000,000 unemployment relief program of Gov. Gifford Pinchot, and an atmosphere charged with claims and counter-claims of "playing politics," the General Assembly came to the end of its seven-week special session today. The session had been called to enact unemployment relief legislation.

The legislation enacted or awaiting the Governor's action, was a program which may yield eventually as little as $716,553 or as much as $18,546,000. Just where the final figure falls will depend more upon the decisions of the courts than upon pending gubernatorial approval or veto.

The bulk of the unemployment relief is contained in the Talbot bill, appropriating $10,000,000 to the poor districts of the State. The measure, enacted into law by the Governor's failure to veto it must survive a test of its constitutionality, already started by the Dauphin County poor board.

Appropriations of $250,000 to state-owned hospitals and $100,000 to the state veterans' commission, together with $366,553 earmarked for legislators' salaries and expenses of the special session, are the only state moneys assured by the combined action of the Assembly and the Governor.

Praise for Hoover Heard by 'Ad' Men

President Hoover's credit reconstruction corporations were praised by Mr. James R. Bancroft, President of the American Institute of Finance, in an address before the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler yesterday. He said the corporations are playing important parts in arresting credit deflations and are significant factors in bringing about normal business conditions.

Speaking on the subject "America at the Crossroads," Mr. Bancroft said that it is impossible to interwine international relationships and at the same time "be sufficient unto ourselves" and let the rest of the world go by. Commerce, he continued, would be given a tremendous impetus if war debts were reduced even more.

"The existing agencies are enough to bring back real prosperity," Mr. Bancroft said, "but we must change our present attitude toward war debts and reparations."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Three one-act plays: "For Distinguished Service," "The Gauge of Youth," and "Let It Go at That," auspices Adult Education Committee, auditorium, 8.

Opening night, Boston Poultry Show, Mechanics Building, Huntington Avenue, until 10, through Jan. 3.

Theaters

Shubert—Fred Stone in "Smiling Faces," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Three Little Girls," 8:15.
Metropolitan—"Delicious," with Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell.
Plymouth—"Mrs. Moonlight," 8:15.
Colonial—William Gillette in "Sherlock Holmes," 8:15.
Uptown—"Sooky" (film), continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Spanish Art, Mrs. Sayward, 11. For children: The Japanese New Year, Mrs. Tomita, 2.

Luncheon, Lions Club, Hotel Statler, noon.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Rehearsal, Choral Society, Swiss Room, 10. Meeting, Howell Whist Club, state dining room, 9:30.

Boston Poultry Show, Mechanics Building, Huntington Avenue, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., through Jan. 3.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings, lent by John T. Epaulding; loan exhibition of sporting prints; modern American water colors; exhibition of new accessions to the print department; modern French prints.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. European prints and engravings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Old Japanese Temple Paintings. Throughout December, Exhibit of Buddhist paintings, to Dec. 29. Architectural drawings by Walter Copa, Dec. 16 to Jan. 10, inclusive; seventeenth century prints for course; New Mayan objects.

Isabella Stewart Gardiner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of the Adirondacks by Ednah C. Hubbard, through Jan. 2.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Miscellaneous water colors and paintings by well-known artists. Fine prints by modern print makers. Through Jan. 9.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Original wood block prints in color of Oriental subjects, by Elizabeth Keith.

Helman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Old maps of England, by John Speed: Nash's Mansions of Old England.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

SHOPMEN ACCEPT CUT

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30 (AP)—Southern Pacific union shopmen agreed yesterday to accept a 10 per cent reduction in wages, effective Jan. 1.

This Interesting booklet tells how to
BANK BY MAIL
4% SEND COUPON FOR YOUR COPY
National Savings Bank
Albany, N. Y.
Please send me your Banking by Mail booklet.
Name
Address
The NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF ALBANY N. Y.
OPEN 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

BOSTON
POULTRY SHOW
Mechanics Bldg
OPENS TODAY
Pigeons, Turkeys, Rabbits, Poultry, Pheasant, Cavies, Duck Pond with Rare Fowl. Daily Lectures & Demonstrations
10 A.M. 10 P.M.

Pleasant on a Zero Day in January

NEW SHELTER HUT AT ST. MORITZ IN BLUE HILLS

SCENIC HIGHWAY WINDS TO TOP OF MAINE PEAK

Cadillac Mountain Road to Open Formally in July, 1932

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HARBOR, Maine—Motorists to Maine's picturesque seacoast next summer will find a fine new highway on Mt. Desert Island to the summit of Cadillac Mountain, 1532 feet, the highest mountain on the Atlantic seaboard from Labrador to South America. The new road, known as the Cadillac Mountain Highway, is now open to traffic but will not be dedicated formally until July 4, 1932.

The park is the only national playground east of the Mississippi in the park system of the United States Department of the Interior.

The people of the United States have in Acadia National Park a rare possession as rich in historic lore as in panoramic beauty. Discovered by Champlain in 1604, the "Island of Deserted Mountains," as he named it, has passed through a colorful history of French, English and American Colonial ownership, until three centuries later in 1919, by private gifts to the United States Government, it became a national park. The Rockefellers were important contributors.

For several years there has been open to travelers a road through the lake district of the mountain park connecting Bar Harbor with the mountains. Rising from this and probably one of the most beautiful highways in the world is the Cadillac Mountain highway which winds upward to the summit of the mountain that bears the same name.

The new highway is 3.86 miles long, 22 feet wide and has been built by the penetration macadam method, penolithic "non-skid" type. For this construction a native granite rock was quarried on the site from a 50-foot cut located two-thirds of the way up the mountain. Ample observation stages are provided.

Banker Advises 'Buy Now' Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 30—Mr. John W. B. Brand, president of the Springfield Institution for Saving, advises the general public, especially that section which has accumulated a savings reserve and looks forward to a steady income, to "buy now." Mr. Brand says:

"It is plain that there are now investment opportunities such as we have not witnessed for a long while. For instance, the family that has wanted to buy or build a home can carry out that wish to better advantage than at any time since the World War. Today 25 per cent and sometimes considerably more can be saved either by new construction or the purchase of a home already built.

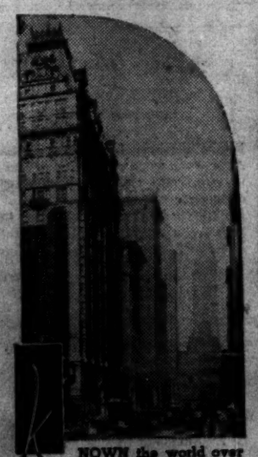
"Then there is a numerous class of well-to-do people who can afford to spend liberally for things that may have been rather expensive luxuries in the recent past. Many of those things are coming within the range of average reach today. Spending for such purposes by those who can afford the expense is a great and necessary contribution to the recovery of our national economic situation."

FARMERS TO GET CENT MORE FOR MILK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 30—Milk dealers will increase the price paid farmers one cent Monday morning, making the scale six cents a quart, in accordance with a decision reached by the sales committee of the New England Milk Producers' Association for Springfield, meeting here yesterday afternoon. The larger dealers have agreed to the advance provided they are assured the smaller dealers will also make an advance.

The association, which enrolls the majority of the dealers, has pledged this cooperation.


KNOWN the world over as PHILADELPHIA'S business and social center as well as for its outstanding hospitality, facilities and service. Rates consistent with present times.
BELLEVUE STRATFORD
Claude H. Bennett, General Manager

Medford Trust Officers Are Sued

A suit in equity to recover $1,000,000 in damages from Edwin T. McKnight, president, and 21 officers and directors of the closed Medford Trust Company was filed yesterday by counsel for the Banking Commissioner, in behalf of 18,000 depositors of the bank. The action follows indictment of 13 officers of the bank on criminal charges, by the Middlesex grand jury, trial of which probably will be held in March.

Property of McKnight and the other defendants in the civil action was attached yesterday in Suffolk, Middlesex, Norfolk and Essex Counties, including safe deposit boxes in Boston, Charlestown, Malden and Medford banks. The bill charges that through violations of the banking laws the defendants were permitted to "improperly enrich themselves at the expense of the bank and its depositors." The court is asked to decree that the defendants are liable for all losses sustained by the closed bank arising from such transactions.

Plans for reopening the closed Lowell Trust Company were discussed with Gov. Joseph B. Ely yesterday by a delegation of Lowell citizens. The proposal provides placing new capital, the amount of which was not made public. Mr. Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer, offered to help strengthen the bank if the reopening plan is successful. It was also pointed out that if the bank can be reopened it may be possible to obtain funds from the newly formed Federal Finance Corporation.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight; Thursday partly cloudy; moderate north to east winds; minimum temperature tonight about 20.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine: Cloudy tonight; Thursday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest and north winds and partly overcast weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

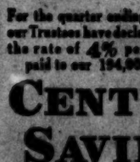
	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	28	50	Montreal	32	32
Bismarck	30	32	Nantucket	38	40
Boston	26	43	New Orleans	60	74
Buffalo	24	34	New York	36	44
Calgary	8	22	Norfolk, Va.	44	50
Charleston	46	68	North Platte	32	34
Chicago	38	42	Philadelphia	34	48
Cincinnati	34	44	Phoenix, Ariz.	36	62
Denver	28	38	Pittsburgh	28	42
Eastport, Me.	24	36	Portland, Me.	26	38
Hatteras	46	54	Raleigh	40	60
Honolulu, T.H.	78		St. Louis	50	52
7p.m.Dec.29	72		St. Paul	34	38
Helena, Mont.	14	32	Salt Lake City	18	28
Huron, S. D.	34	34	San Francisco	44	50
Jacksonville	62	72	Seattle	38	48
Kansas City	56	56	Tampa	62	78
Key West	72	78	Washington	36	48
Los Angeles	48	62	Wichita, Kan.	36	62
Memphis	62	66	Williston, N.D.	30	32
Miami, Fla.	74	76			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 30.
B—Maximum Dec. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 3:08 p. m., Thursday 3:45 a. m.
Height of tides 9.6 feet, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:30 p. m.

1931
Look back—only to see ahead!
1931 has had its regrets—and flat pocketbooks! But 1932? Why not make it *"your year for getting ahead"*? How? By calling or writing today for your free copy of our Family Budget and Expense Record.


No knowledge of bookkeeping needed to use this money saver!
Know where your dollars go! Do more than make both ends meet. "Budget" always finds the leaks!
For the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1931 our Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of 4% per annum to be paid to our 194,000 depositors.
CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Avenue at 14th Street
Broadway at 73rd Street
NEW YORK CITY

NEW ENGLAND'S ST. MORITZ ADDS TO FACILITIES

Shelter Hut Provided at Blue Hills Skating Pond Now Ready

Although nearly 4000 miles from the Alpine St. Moritz, called the winter sports capital of the world, there is a St. Moritz only eight miles from Boston which is also famous as a winter sports resort.

Nestled in the foothills of the Blue Hills in West Quincy, New England's St. Moritz is becoming one of the most popular winter sport playgrounds in this section of the country. Although no mile-high, precipitous rocks jot the skyline, an appearance of the ruggedness of the Alps, although in miniature, might be given by the granite quarries which break through the blue-green haze of the hills surrounding the winter recreation community.

The local St. Moritz was realized when snow and ice enthusiasts banded together and requested the Metropolitan District Commission to utilize some of the abundant land around the Blue Hills for a winter sports area. Officials of the commission were in favor of the idea and a large plot of land was set off in the woods near the highest Blue Hill.

Two Ponds Are Made

Belcher Brook, a turbulent stream with ample water source, was dammed and made into two large ponds and following the formation of the Blue Hills Recreation Club, with a $1 a year membership fee, enough money was obtained to build a ski jump and a toboggan chute.

The first freeze and snowfall of the winter of 1927 attracted hundreds to the new winter sports playground. Norwegians and Swedes from many cities in the metropolitan district resurrected their dusty skiis and speeded to St. Moritz, as it was voted to be called, and soon they were demonstrating that they had not forgotten all the skill they had learned on the snow paths of their native countries.

Interest in the new project grew so rapidly that it was decided to expand its activities and a carnival, conducted as the world famous carnivals in St. Moritz are conducted, was planned as a yearly event. Fancy skaters and skiers were numerous in the Norwegian and Swedish group, several of whom had received international recognition. The first carnival attracted more than 25,000 persons and last year 50,000 visited the grounds during carnival days, Mr. W. F. Rogers, associate commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission, and an ardent backer of the St. Moritz resort said.

Shelter Hut Provided

The latest addition to the Blue Hills winter playground is a skating shelter and community house, similar to an Alpine hut with low beams and rustic finish. Legislative enactment last year approved the building of the cabin at a cost of $4000. The Blue Hills Recreation Club, through Mr. Edward Sandburg, Representative from Quincy, sponsored the bill.

The shelter will provide a warm place to put on skates and is near enough to the ponds so that the skaters may step from the piazza to the ice. A concession has been leased in the building where skates, skis, and toboggans will be rented.

Officials of the Metropolitan District Commission point out that the St. Moritz resort in the Blue Hills is unique in that anyone in the State may take advantage of the grounds without charge. It is the people's own resort, they emphasize, in one of the loveliest sections of New England. Officials hope that the interest shown in the St. Moritz development will prompt other communities to find similar places for organized sports in winter.

NOW . . .
a *balanced* Broom for easy sweeping
THE 10-million housewives called upon last year, helped to design this new broom. It's easy to handle, because balanced. Light. Triple stitched. Gives triple wear. The Fuller Brush Man will be glad to show it to you on his next regular call.
• • •
Don't forget—The Fuller Brush Man makes a social call every Tuesday night—on the radio. Tune in on this entertainment at 9:30 (E. S. T.) on WEAF'S coast-to-coast network.
FULLER BRUSHES
are sold only by
FULLER MEN
who call at your home.

Practical Film Announced For Color Pictures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 30—Reproduction of photographs in natural color by economical and practical methods is now possible to amateurs, according to a statement made public today by Mr. Horace W. Davis, president of the Agfa Ansco Corporation.

The new color film is actually not a single film, but three distinct sensitized surfaces superimposed in what is known as a tri-pack arrangement and wound on a roll in the same manner as ordinary film, the official statement says. Each of the three films in the new color roll, it is explained, is selectively sensitive to one of the primary colors only.

Each is said to transmit other colors, but by means of an ingenious and highly accurate combination of color sensitivity and color filtration in the three films, each records one of the primary colors only, in black and white. When the three films in the color roll have been developed, enlarged positives are printed from them by projection and from these positives, the statement continues, the finished photographs are then printed on paper in natural color.

Photographs are taken in the usual manner and when the roll of film has been used it is sent to the manufacturer's laboratories where the film is developed and finished photographs are produced.

ALBANY GAINS AS PORT

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30 (AP)—The 1931 season of the Albany deep water port ended yesterday with departure of the seventieth and last ocean vessel since early in the year.

Peasantry Gains New Freedom In Two Leading Balkan States

Agrarian League Congress in Bulgaria Celebrates Election Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria — Moccasined peasants from all parts of Bulgaria filled the streets of Sofia Nov. 21-23. They came to attend the first mass congress of the Agrarian League that has been allowed in the capital since the overthrow of the famous peasant premier, Alexander Stamboliisky, in 1923.

Despite the severe cold 15,000 villagers gathered in the outdoor stadium, where, covering both the grand stands and the playing field, they stood for hours listening to their leaders. This congress was a celebration of this spring's remarkable election victory, when the masses, overcoming violent police coercion, voted the right-wing Government out of office, and put in power a Democratic Cabinet with three Peasant Party Ministers.

That date marked a new era for the peasants, who are now reveling in their newly won freedom. Although the delegates are simple villagers and are hard pressed economically, they have shown much moderation in their demands. They suffered much persecution for eight years, yet asked for no vengeance and sought no revolutionary laws. Much unity and excellent discipline was manifested. Dimiter Gitcheff imposed himself as the new head of the party.

The attitude of the whole congress was decisively against Communism. The peasants thus showed themselves to be a conservative, constructive force in the State.

These humble villagers, traveling on crowded trains, sleeping on bare floors in school buildings, were very conscious of what they wanted. They came to Sofia, not to parade and to wave flags, but to demand a readjustment of the whole state machine so as to favor the peasants, who constitute three-fourths of the population. They seek no revolution but want peace, economy, honest administration, credit and an equitable distribution of economic burdens.

POLICE STUDY PLANNED

Establishment of a new committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to consider important police problems confronting the business community, is announced by Mr. Melville D. Liming, secretary of the Boston Chamber. He said the committee will consist of a group of leading business and professional men in the community.

SLOAN TO BE SPEAKER

Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, is to speak at the next members' luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Jan. 7, on "Industry's Problems."

Proposed Roumanian Law Liberates the Peasant From Usury System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — The lowly peasant has in a large measure become dictator of the financial and economic policies of Roumania. At least he has become the dominant class which all political parties seek to satisfy.

A new law has been drawn up by Mr. Constantine Argetoianu, the Minister of Finance, in which the peasant is the most favored, and Mr. Argetoinau says the law will be passed or his resignation accepted.

The bill gives the peasant 30 years in which to pay off his mortgages, during which time he will pay the extremely low interest of 4 per cent per annum instead of from 24 per cent to even 40 per cent, as is now the case. Applying practically the same remedy to commerce and industry, the law provides for the payment of interest on loans at the rate of 8½ per cent.

To satisfy the creditor, the state will probably issue him a bond and guarantee payment, although little sympathy is expressed for the provincial banks which have been merciless toward the peasant.

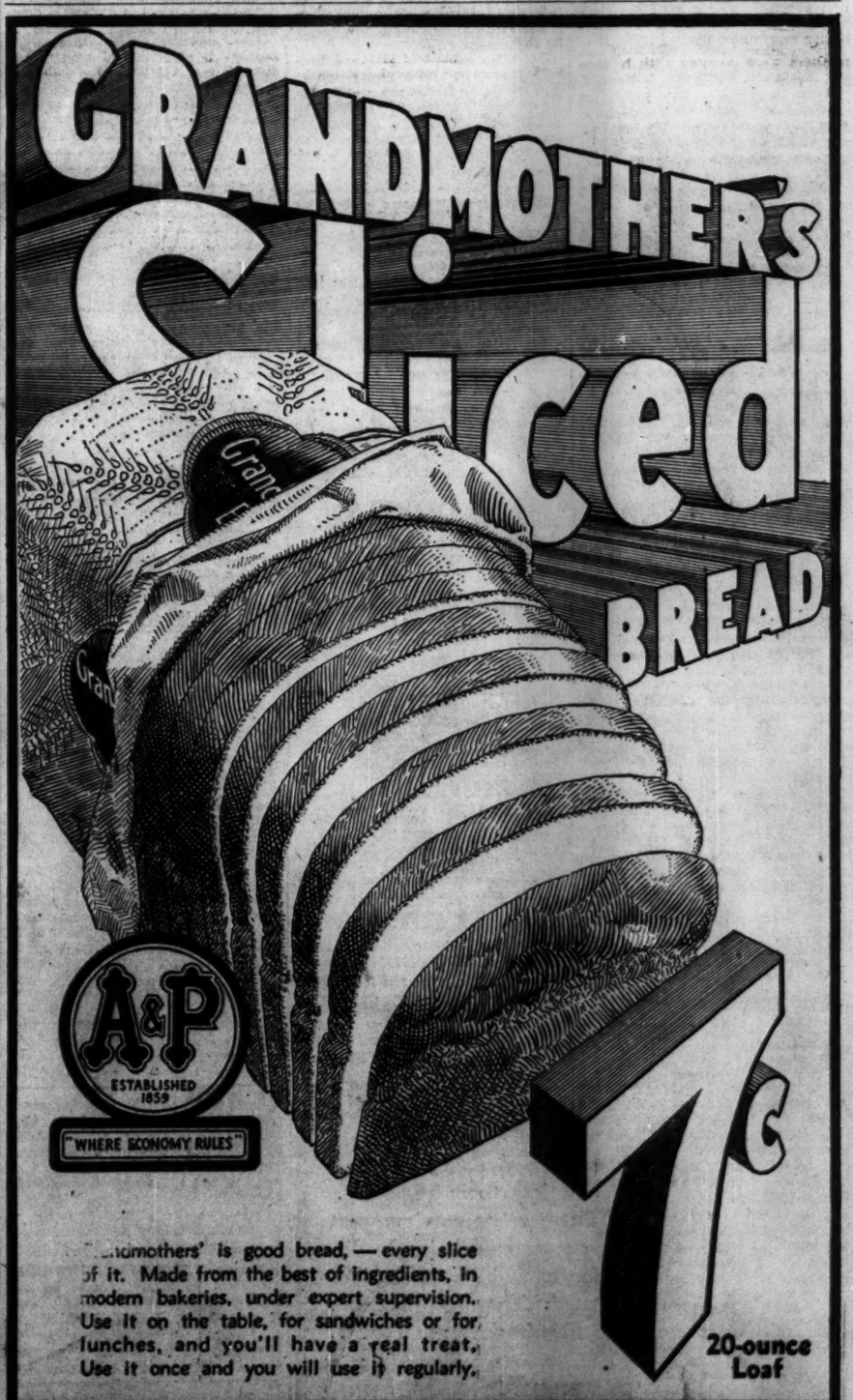
Recent statistics gathered by two competent bodies indicated that the peasant would soon become almost entirely dispossessed of his land, if the system of usury practiced by provincial banks were left free to operate.

Those who dare to criticize Mr. Argetoianu's new all-inclusive financial and economic project say that he has used the peasant as a kind of buffer in applying the lash to others, for large cuts in salaries of state employees of all classes, and that the added taxation of private salaries and incomes has aroused those who are within the net. In addition to the announcement that the 15 per cent cut in salaries of state employees made some months ago becomes permanent, a new income tax ranging from 10 per cent to 20 per cent will be imposed.

Private salaries above 3000 lei ($18) per month will be taxed 10 per cent; those above 4000 lei, 14 per cent; those above 5000 lei 18 per cent; those above 10,000 lei 20 per cent, etc., until a maximum of 45 per cent is reached to cover those fortunate enough to receive above 200,000 lei per month, or a little more than $1000.

MONITOR RADIOCAST TIME TO CHANGE

Starting on Jan. 2 the hour of The Monitor Views the News" daily radiocast will be changed. Instead of 6:15 to 6:30 p. m., as at present, it will go back to its former time, namely, 6:30 to 6:45 o'clock, until further notice, over station WHDH.


GRANDMOTHER'S
SLICED
BREAD
A&P
ESTABLISHED 1859
"WHERE ECONOMY RULES"
7c
20-ounce Loaf
...nmothers' is good bread, — every slice of it. Made from the best of ingredients, in modern bakeries, under expert supervision. Use it on the table, for sandwiches or for lunches, and you'll have a real treat. Use it once and you will use it regularly.
A & P FOOD STORES
The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.
NEW ENGLAND DIVISION

HIGHWAYS GIVE AS WELL AS TAKE FROM RAILROADS

Handling of Motorcars and Oils Found Profitable by Traffic League

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The National Industrial Traffic League said today that the development of highway transportation has included some benefits to the railroads and cited statistics in an attempt to prove it.

Consideration of the development of railroad traffic which has accrued to the carriers as a result of the development of the motor vehicle would indicate, on the basis of the league's measurements, that the latter has been an important revenue producer for steam carriers.

During the five-year period from 1925 to 1929, the league points out, the railways reported an average annual movement of automobiles, motortrucks and trailers of 21,638,806 tons, replacing an annual tonnage movement of wagons, carriages, tools and motor vehicles which averaged 3,311,348 tons from 1910 to 1914.

During the five-year period, 1910 to 1914, the movement of petroleum and other oils averaged 18,797,159 tons per year of the league's calculations, while during the period 1925 to 1929 the movement of refined petroleum products averaged 108,328,493 tons a year, and the movement of crude petroleum averaged 19,475,842 tons a year.

Freight revenue derived from the transportation of these commodities was not reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission prior to 1928. But since that time the total has averaged $547,378,148 a year.

Freight revenue from petroleum and its products and from motor vehicles, running in excess of $500,000,000 a year, has averaged slightly more than 11 per cent of all freight revenue of class 1 carriers, the league states.

In 1930 these railways originated 3,041,847 carloads of petroleum and its products, automobile trucks, tractors and tires. As a comparison, the league says, this amount was 600,000 cars in excess of the total movement of products of forests, and paid about double the revenue. It was likewise more than 2½ times the tonnage of all less-than-carload freight, and more than three times the tonnage of all animals and animal products.

BRITISH HEED CALL OF NEAR EAST FAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Organizers of the fifth Palestine and Near East Exhibition and Fair, to be held in Tel Aviv, April 7-30, 1932, will conduct at the same time a "Buy British Goods" campaign. With the decline of the pound, which fixes the value in European markets of Palestine currency, it is of special interest to Palestine consumers to import British goods.

Germany and Czechoslovakia will also take a prominent part in displaying their goods. Firms dealing in agricultural and small industrial machinery, and manufacturers of soap, textile goods, electrical goods, wireless apparatus, motorcars and motorcycles are especially interested in exhibiting, since Palestine is using a constantly increasing quantity of these manufactures.

Women Demand Representation At Arms Parley

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The part destined to be played by women in the coming disarmament conference at Geneva was outlined at a general meeting of the Council for the Representation of Women in the League of Nations. The movement has been considerably strengthened by the recent appointment by President Hoover of Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, as one of the American delegates to the coming disarmament conference.

Negotiations are now in progress between the subcommittee on disarmament, formed by the liaison committee of Women's International Organizations in September last, and the League of Nations.

These negotiations, if successful, will result in the granting of facilities to women, especially appointed by the disarmament subcommittee, for a special allotment of seats during the conference and for access to all documents similar to the access granted to the press.

The object of these arrangements lies in making it possible for women to follow the conference in closest detail; to remain in consultation between themselves; to keep in direct touch, in regard to all that passes, with members of national organizations of women all over the world.

To the women who will be present in Geneva during the conference will fall the task of organizing the demonstration which will take place at the presentation to the conference of the various disarmament petitions which, during the past months have been circulated through 45 countries in 22 different languages, and bear the signatures of nearly 3,000,000 persons.

With regard to the direct representation by women, a resolution was carried which called upon the British Government to send "a fully accredited women delegate" to Geneva as a member of the British delegation.

GRACE LINE OPENS BOSTON QUARTERS

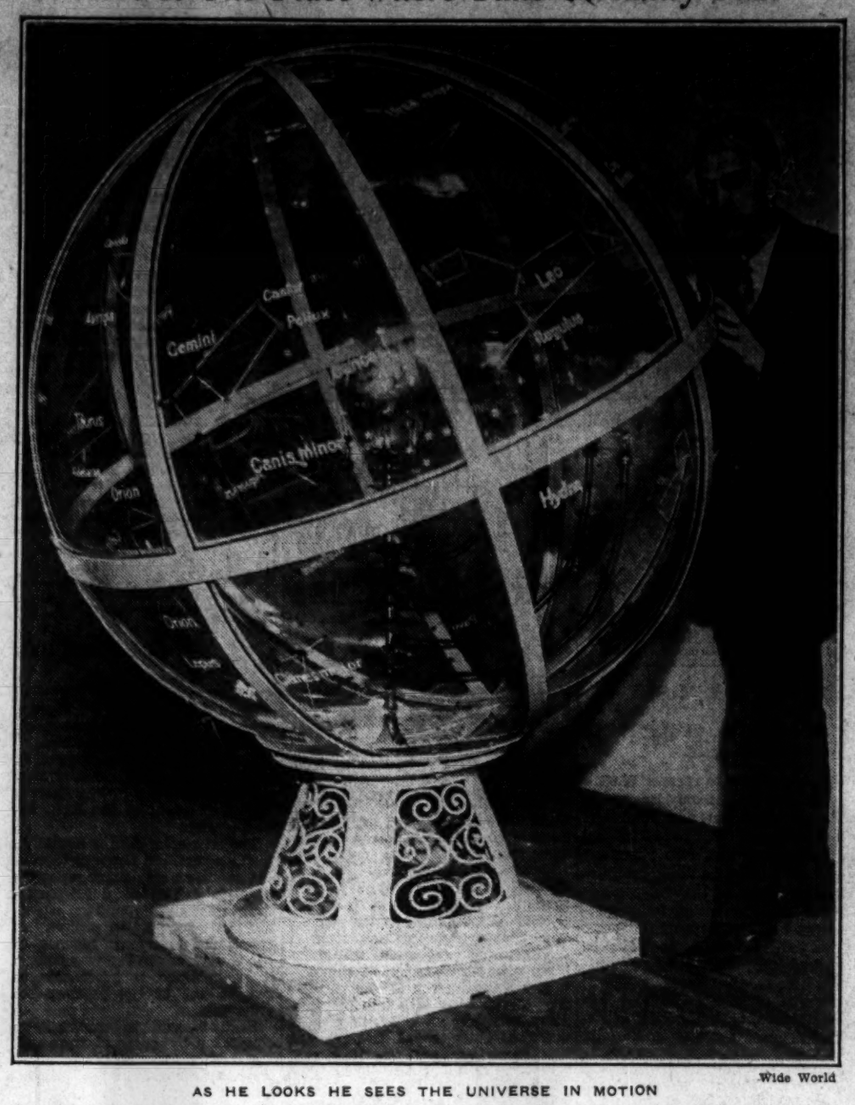
Opening of New England headquarters for the Grace Line and its Panama mail service was announced today to Mayor James M. Curley by a representative of the company.

The line, which operates 21 ships in the South American and Spanish-American service, will have offices in the Little Building in Boston. An intensive program to increase its business from this port is planned by the company.

CORPORATE TRUST PORTFOLIO

At the closing market prices of Dec. 24, 1931, the 30 stocks in the portfolios of the two new series of Corporate Trust Shares offered investors an average return of more than 8 per cent of their current regular dividend rates, according to John Y. Robbins, president of Administrative and Research Corporation.

Here Is One Place Where Time Certainly Flies



Wide World

AS HE LOOKS HE SEES THE UNIVERSE IN MOTION

This Orrery, Which Is an Apparatus for Depicting the Relative Speeds and Motion of the Planets Around the Sun, Is From Germany and Is Installed in the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia. It Is True in Every Detail to Scale Both in Time and Motion.

Device Shows the Planets Revolving In Respective Orbits Around the Sun

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30—If one would get some small idea of the immensity and orderly arrangement of the universe, a glance at the new orrery, just received here by the Franklin Institute, and the only one of its kind in the United States would reveal many things not usually comprehended by the layman.

The orrery, made in Munich, Germany, by Herr Michael Sentner, is chiefly distinctive because it is inclosed in a huge, glass sphere 16 feet in circumference, on which the stars and chief constellations are shown in their relation to the planets, represented inside the globe.

In the center of the globe is the orrery, consisting of that which depicts the sun, a small brass ball, on a shaft and other balls of varying sizes, typifying the planets, on connecting shafts. When the orrery is set in motion the sun shaft begins to slowly revolve, the connecting shafts of the planets thereby rotating the planets around the sun at their relative speeds.

According to the arrangement of the orrery, the earth requires 15 minutes to complete the revolution around the sun that represents one year, while the planet farthest from the sun, Neptune, requires a period of 40 hours, representing 165 years.

Around each of the eight planets, and connected with their shafts, are the satellites, or moons of each. These moons also revolve, at their relative speeds, around their planets, Mars, for instance, having a full moon every eight hours, which is typified by a few seconds in the orrery.

The Sentner orrery will be placed in the new Franklin Museum, as part of a permanent exhibit, on completion of the Benjamin Franklin Memorial and Franklin Institute here. It will be exhibited to the public some time soon after the first of the year.

Another famous orrery on exhibit at the Franklin Institute was made by David Rittenhouse, the bicentenary of whom is to be observed this spring. The Rittenhouse orrery, however, merely shows the movements of the planets around the sun, without regard to the position of the stars and constellations in relation to the sun.

Lecture Listeners Asked to Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 30—To find out in how many states and countries the broadcast of The Christian Science lecture to be given next Sunday is heard, Station WCFL, which is to radiocast it, is announcing the event three times daily and asking listeners to report their reception.

The lecture by Mr. William Wallace Porter is to be radiocast by Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, of Chicago, at 3 o'clock Jan. 3, the announcement states. Radio listeners are told to look for it at 970 kilocycles if they use long wave receiving sets. If they have short wave sets they should dial for Station W9XAA which sends at 6080 kilocycles, or 25.3 meters.

Short wave broadcasts of regular Sunday morning services of Seventh Church have been heard in countries as distant as England, Australia and Honolulu, the station reports. Short wave transmission supplemented long wave last September. Tests of the short wave station held last spring brought replies from India, Sweden, Italy, South America, Germany, Spain, Norway and New Zealand among others.

STOCK MARKET CRASH LAID TO IMPETUOSITY

Leading Bankers Assert It Was Case of 'Youth Will Be Served'

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP) — The impetuosity of youth was responsible for the 1929 stock market collapse, several leading New York bankers said today in answering a Senate committee's charge that large Wall Street banks must bear the blame.

In the frenzied speculative orgy of 1928 and 1929, they recalled, the cautious warnings of some of America's elder economists and business men were brushed aside. This, they said, was just as true in the commercial and professional fields, as it was in banking and brokerage circles. The adage that "youth will be served" was the watchword of the age, it was said, and conservative advice was scorned.

Last week's report of a subcommittee of the United States Senate Committee on Banking and Currency said large Wall Street banks had abetted the stock market crash by permitting an overgrowth of loans by banks to brokers "for the account of others." The report also criticized the formation by banks of security affiliates.

Several leading bankers said it was futile to attempt to pin the blame for the crash on any one individual or group. It was primarily due to the spirit of the day, they said, which was one of extreme enthusiasm for speculation. They recalled that Mr. Paul M. Warburg and the late Mr. George F. Baker both strongly warned against speculative excesses.

In further discussion of the report, bankers stated that efforts had been made to apply the brakes to the rapidly moving vehicle of national speculation. The Federal Reserve Board in February, 1929, they said, had made such an attempt. The board, it was recalled, was roundly scored for seeking to "destroy prosperity." Some economists and financiers, including Mr. Warburg, issued public warnings early the same year, but they, too, were ignored.

Efforts also were made, they said, to arrest the growth of loans "for the account of others." The New York clearing house first made a special charge against such loans; later, raised the minimum amount that it would accommodate to $100,000, and this year actually abolished the practice of placing such loans.

A few bankers agreed that the establishment by banks of security affiliates was a contributory cause. Several, however, insisted that this was a sound practice and should not be disturbed.

Women of G. O. P. Urged to Rally For Emergency

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—An emergency rallying call to Republican women all over the United States to organize for 1932 was issued by Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, president of the Women's National Republican Club and its founder, yesterday.

Mrs. Livermore's appeal for "active constructive good citizenship" in the attitude of women on the problems which will confront the national electorate at the polls next November was a preliminary to the eleventh annual luncheon of the club to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Jan. 9.

The present emergency, Mrs. Livermore held, called for the same alacrity of response that an emergency call from the Red Cross would get from the women of the country which would be the signal to "drop the usual routine and spread in mass formation to manufacture the things needed in war emergency for the general good.

"Every woman's business today is to know and study the conditions in her city, state and group—how the state and national governments have affected and will affect each household. Our taxes, are they too large? Our expenditures, are they justified? Our great industries, are they on a sound basis—helped or injured by our laws? Our budget, employment, prohibition; our farmers, banks, armaments, tariffs, public utilities—what of them?

"Our international position, our duty to ourselves and to others, our promises—are we keeping them for peace, for disarmament, for judicial settlement through the World Court?

"There is no use in any woman thinking she can shirk her duties as an American citizen in this year of decision—1932. For each decision in Congress or state comes right back to her home and knits itself into her personal welfare for good will."

NUTTER TO HEAD WORLD COURT GROUP

Mr. George R. Nutter, Boston lawyer, has accepted appointment as chairman of the Massachusetts Citizens Committee on the World Court to succeed Mr. Roland W. Boyden. The purpose of this committee is to help in securing acceptance on the part of the United States of membership in the World Court.

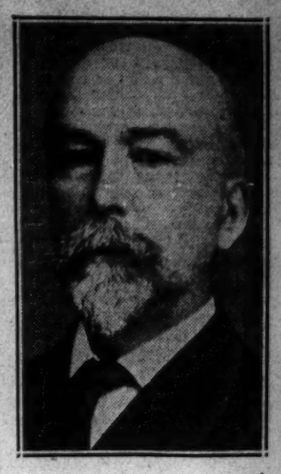
Mr. Nutter is former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Bar Association. He is a member of the American Law Institute, one of the founders and trustees of the Harvard Law Review, member of the advisory board of the Massachusetts Law Review, a trustee of the Chamber of Commerce Building and president of the Social Law Library. Graduated from Harvard University he did continuation work in Munich, Germany.

COAL RATE RISE DECLARED UNFAIR

The extra increase in freight rates on coal by rail and water from the South to Massachusetts, as recently approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, was today declared unfair to New England by Mr. William H. Day, representative of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at a hearing before the State Public Utilities Commission. The hearing was on a petition by the railroads for approval of the rates in Massachusetts.

Mr. Day held the rates should be the same for rail-water service as for all-rail service. The New Haven road also announced at the hearing that it will not collect the second increase on goods from Boston to inland New England points. Mr. Day urged that other lines follow in this action.

Honored by Geologists For Notable Services



DR. WILLIAM M. DAVIS

Penrose Medal In Geology Won By Harvard Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., Dec. 30—Dr. William Morris Davis, professor emeritus of geology at Harvard University, was announced as the winner of the 1931 Penrose medal, given annually to some outstanding natural scientist in the field of geology, at the annual convention of the Geological Society of America here, Dec. 29-31.

Dr. Davis, a native of Philadelphia, has gained international renown by his geological studies. His colleagues explain that he earned the Penrose medal by his development of physiography into an organized branch of geology, that is, he has related scientifically the land surface to the subsurface rock structure.

BOYNTON IS NAMED FOR PAROLE BOARD

Gov. Joseph B. Ely today made the following nominations, subject to confirmation by the Executive Council in one week: Mr. Thomas J. Boynton, formerly State Attorney-General, as chairman of the State Board of Parole, to succeed Mr. Frank A. Brooks; Mr. Daniel F. McGrath, of Milton, as a director of the division of parks in the State Department of Conservation; the Rev. John Butler, pastor of St. Mary's Church in Cambridge, as a member of the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners, to succeed Mr. Charles F. D. Belding; and Mr. Edward H. Redstone, State Librarian, of Cambridge, as chairman of the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners

Spain to Preserve Songs and Idioms In 'Discoteca'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID — Future students of Spanish folk songs and regional dialects will find a "Discoteca," or phonograph-record library at their disposal.

Through the efforts of two eminent scholars, Don Edouardo Torner and Don Navarro Tomás, the vanishing songs of the people, the voices of prominent Spaniards, and even folk music from distant parts of Europe and America which show the Spanish influence, will be preserved in the new Hall of Records.

At present, the folk-song collection already contains 1000 disks. Only purely Spanish motifs appear so far. But the Discoteca wishes to seek out related movements abroad. In Czechoslovakia, for example, there are elements directly related to the Spanish epics. Portugal and Latin America, too, possess a folklore in music which is markedly Spanish in its influence.

Subjects of song and recitation from all regions are being registered. Religious music, in its primitive forms, will be recorded.

To prevent the loss through wear of any record, one impression has been made of each for filing. There is a duplicate which may be used for study.

KOYL NAMED DEAN

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30 (AP)—Mr. George Simpson Koyl of New York City, widely known in his profession, has been elected professor of architecture and dean of the school of fine arts of the University of Pennsylvania, it was announced yesterday.

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ELECTRIC CLOCK TELLS STORY OF PERSEVERANCE

Boy at Ashland, Mass., Visioned Timepiece Which He Made Reality

Invention of the electric clock, making possible the recording of time with variance of only a fraction of a second a year, is the "fourth dimension of electricity," according to prominent electrical engineers. The other dimensions, or "estates" of electricity, are heat, power and light.

The story of the recent development of the electric clock goes back 16 years to an energetic optimistic dreamer who, like Thomas A. Edison, always liked to "tinker around with electricity." He saw visions of a new kind of electric time in the mist of things before him, and when the sun of hard work, patience and perseverance burned away the mist, the electric clock was there in reality and another utility of electricity was realized.

The dreamer was Mr. Henry E. Warren. Today he is president of the Warren-Telechron Company of Ashland, Mass., where he invented the first electric clock to be operated directly from socket switches in the home.

There were other so-called electric clocks before Mr. Warren's invention. These, however, were mostly regular clocks with self-winding springs. Others had their pendulums driven by some electro-magnetic attachment. Self-winding clocks were made as early as 1855 by Alexander Bain. Since that time, many other means of applying the electric current to keep a clock running have been devised, but none of these devices utilized alternating current directly for time-keeping purposes.

His First Experiment

Mr. Warren's first experiment was with a clock driven by a battery which would be simple and cheap. This failed. From a hobby, his work on the electric clock became more serious. He believed the ordinary spring-driven clock to be too difficult to keep in adjustment for a modern age where time is a vital factor to everyone.

More arduous toil on his invention finally brought forth a small synchronous motor, which turned at a speed in exact ratio to the speed of the rotor in a power station generator. He geared the clock rotor by a series of reduction gears into hands speeds, or in other words, his motor was arranged so as to take a 60-cycle per second flow of electricity and transform it into 60 cycles a minute. This he found to be practically successful. But there was one difficulty. His clock was not accurate. It would vary from 10 to 15 minutes a day. After further investigation, Mr. Warren found that the time variation was caused by an unsteady flow of electricity, which the clock was receiving.

And so he set to work upon another invention and produced the telechron master clock, which keeps generator speeds in power stations constant and accurately governs the impulse rate of alternating current. Mr. Warren's electric clock will not run on direct current. Before the invention of the master clock, there was no practical method of measuring or governing alternating current impulses for time-keeping purposes.

The next task was to "sell" the idea to power companies, who seemed to be convinced that according to their instruments, which had been recently checked with the best standards obtainable their frequency was correct. Mr. Warren pleaded with many power companies to try his new frequency control method. Finally, one day in October, 1916, the Boston Edison Company agreed and a master clock was set up in the switchboard room of the L Street power house. Immediately it showed itself to be just what its inventor had claimed, and soon the Edison system was sending out accurately timed alternations, ready to supply a new kind of service to its customers—electric time.

New Kind of Instrument

This Warren master clock was really a new kind of instrument which showed directly on a dial to the power-station operators the amount of time error on the power system. As soon as the operators observed, by means of the master clock, that the system was a few seconds fast or slow, they were able, by slight adjustment of the turbine speed, which could be very easily made through push buttons at the switchboard, to correct this error. Thus the system time, which was continuously indicated by the newly invented synchronous motor clocks, could be maintained with great accuracy. When this was done, all the motor clocks, wherever located on any part of the system, would continue to show true time.

At present, nearly 500 power companies in the country have accepted the idea and installed master electric clocks in their power houses. Although the electricity consumption of one clock barely exceeds $1 a year, the companies did see the value of the product in their commercial stores and the sale of the new timepiece has added considerably to their yearly sales incomes.

One of the new large industries of the State, the Warren-Telechron Company, is said to be the only company in New England that has increased employment, rather than effected a decrease during the recent decline in business. Mr. Warren's first "factory" was an old red barn on his father's farm, in which were employed a force of not more than 10 workers. The company has progressed steadily until today it employs several hundred workers. A modern factory has been built and the little town of Ashland is proud of the name it bears. The company has made the remarkable record of greatly increasing its output every year since its establishment. In the midst of the temporary business slump, it employed a second shift and now works six days a week from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m.

The trade name "Telechron," which is registered in the United States Patent Office in Washington, is derived from two Greek words, "tele" and "chronos," signifying "time from a distance."

Mr. Warren, besides his electric clock, has patented nearly 100 other inventions. He is a competent business man, as well as an inventor, and his plant is one of the most efficiently conducted in the country.

Priests Protest Mexico City Law Of Registration

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 30 (AP)—President Ortiz Rubio has approved the clergy restriction law passed last week by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and it was effective today on publication in the Diario Official. The law limits the Roman Catholic Church to 25 priests in Mexico City.

A presidential regulamentary decree accompanying it, and providing a means of keeping more than 200 churches open under lay jurisdiction will be published immediately thereafter, Señor Manuel C. Tellez, Secretary of the Interior announced.

The law allows three days for the specified number of priests to register themselves with municipal authorities, but the Most Rev. Pascual Diaz, archbishop of Mexico, has protested this registration as an invasion of ecclesiastical jurisdiction by the state, and peaceful noncompliance has been indicated.

Registration of priests by state authorities was the prime issue until the religious settlement of 1929. That settlement was aided by the late Senator Dwight W. Morrow. Persons high in the church said today that the law would be challenged on the grounds of unconstitutionality.

No Mailman Goes To This Lone Pair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—Far away in the north of Western Australia, hundreds of miles from civilization in the Glenelg River Country, dwells Gladys Merry, the only white woman in that little-known part of the island continent.

Gladys was married to Fred Merry quite recently, the latter having established for himself a cattle station. A missioner to the aborigines married them, and they started off upon their honeymoon, the only means of transport being camels and saddle horses. The first day on their journey out camels and horses disappeared, and bride and bridegroom had to rely upon natives for assistance.

Recently they left the Merry Station for a visit to Broome, a pearling port on the northwest coast, and enjoyed the company of white people once again. Their trek from the station to the coast was an arduous one, and then they sailed for more than a week in a little sailing lugger before reaching Broome.

Where the Merrys' home is located, no air mail, no mailman, no telegram is ever seen. Native runners carry messages to the Mission Station, and once or twice a year letters are received from and forwarded to friends in the South.

Timing the World by Electricity

BUILDING THE TELECHRON

Upper—Main Production Room of the Warren-Telechron Factory at Ashland, Mass., Where From 2000 to 2500 Electric Clocks Are Made Daily. Lower—Henry E. Warren, President of the Warren-Telechron Co.

LIBRARIES LURE JOBLESS TO USE TIME PROFITABLY

Librarian Notes Marked Increase in Readers in Last Two Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 30—Count among the bright spots of the business slump a greatly increased use of the public library's bounteous treasure—good books, serious books. This view was taken by Mr. Matthew S. Dudgeon, librarian of the Milwaukee Public Library, who told the midwinter library meetings being held here Dec. 28 to 31, that "economic extremity is the library's opportunity."

"Book use of all sorts shows heavy increase," said Mr. Dudgeon yesterday. "Several city libraries are lending 50 per cent more books on some subjects than they did two years ago.

"In one library during the last two years, there has been an increase of 42 per cent in adult library loans, an equally striking advance in the quality of reading done and such an increased demand for sequential reading that the same library has been forced to employ for several weeks an extra copyist in order to keep up with the special reading courses required."

Mr. Dudgeon reported that serious reading was being done by the unemployed, who were endeavoring to fit themselves for better work, by those who have jobs but who realize that educational progress is desirable, by thoughtful citizens who want a better grasp of the problems of citizenship, and by people financially unable to attend school who are using their increased leisure to read subjects of cultural value.

"Seldom have industrious, ambitious and intelligent men and women been calling upon libraries in such numbers with such definite aims," Mr. Dudgeon added.

"We are all of us faced with the duty of more work and less resources. But with the limited and sometimes even decreased funds available, each library can well afford to exert itself to an extraordinary extent to serve the serious reader now ready, with a little encouragement, to do systematic and purposeful reading."

A list of books and pamphlets which meet the new demand has been prepared by the American Library Association, the professional organization which sponsors the midwinter meetings. Libraries in New York State have attempted to do 50 per cent more work in the last two years without an increase in staff, said Mr. Frank L. Tolman, director of the Library Extension Division of the State, which has tried to show libraries that the best way to economize is to pool their book purchases and exchange books.

STUDENT BOARD CALLS ON U. S. TO HEAD ARMS CUT

National Federation Also Urges Adherence to World Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 30—The National Student Federation of America representing 250,000 students in 170 American colleges, called upon the United States late Tuesday to take the lead in bringing about world disarmament and in substituting abritration for force in settlement of international disputes.

The federation also urged entrance of the United States into the World Court and the League of Nations and asked that American delegates to the coming disarmament conference in Geneva take the lead in a move for total abandonment of arms through gradual disarmament.

The student representatives voiced disapproval of protection by the United States, by force of arms, of investments of its citizens in foreign countries and climaxed their peace program by voting overwhelmingly against compulsory military training in colleges and universities.

Adoption of the federation's peace program came at a plenary session after it had been submitted by the federation's committee on international relations.

Opposition in the general vote, especially on the proposal that the United States take lead in abandonment of armament through gradual disarmament arose; but after vigorous discussion the proposal was adopted by a vote of 76 to 74. On all other proposals the opposing vote was relatively small.

Earlier in the day a special group of the federation, which met to consider college athletics, decided that issuance of scholarships to football players in return for the honor the players bring the school is justified. The same group then went on record as demanding amateurism in college athletics and appointed a subcommittee to determine a definition of amateurism. One football player on a southern team said that after important games he shook hands with alumni, to find $10 bills in his hand after the handshakes.

A more friendly social attitude among teacher and pupil characterizes present-day education, Dr. H. J. McCracken, president of Vassar College, told the federation in an address Tuesday afternoon. This attitude, he said, has replaced "the older unhappy individualism."

The status of the university student in the general American community is admittedly low at the present time, Dr. McCracken declared. Students are debarred from political action, he said, and are denied economic credit. They are regarded frequently as a hindrance, rather than an advantage to social life in a community and in other ways are endured rather than accepted as an essential class in American social life. The National Student Federation can do much to change this, he said.

Historians Lauded As Sound Guides For World Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 30—The territorial expansion of the United States received its impulse from other than economic forces, members of the American Historical Association were informed at their convention here yesterday.

Prof. Julius W. Pratt of the University of Buffalo pointed out that it was only after the American victories in the Philippines and the West Indies that business men awoke to the apparent opportunities presented there. The speaker referred to a naval officer, Capt. A. L. Mahan, as the individual who urged the United States to develop its foreign commerce, merchant marine and navy, to acquire colonies and naval bases.

Members of seven historical societies, meeting as luncheon guests of the University of Minnesota, were welcomed as "preservers of that which is the best of the past and guides for that which is to come," by Dean Guy Stanton Ford, acting president.

The association elected Dr. Herbert E. Bolton, University of California, president, to succeed Prof. Carl L. Becker, of Cornell University. Dr. Charles A. Beard, New Milford, Conn., was elected first vice-president; Dr. Dexter Perkins of the University of Rochester was re-elected secretary and Mr. Constantine E. McQuire, Washington, D. C., was reëlected treasurer. Toronto was chosen as next year's convention city.

Forty North Polar Meteorology Stations Set for Next Summer

American Association for Advancement of Science Reviews Year's Work—Many Gains Reported Made—Flood Control Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 30—Announcement that 40 meteorological stations are to be established next summer in the north polar region to gather weather data which will aid in forecasting weather nearer the equator was made by Dr. Herbert H. Kimball, meteorologist in charge of the solar radiation research section of the United States weather bureau, at the annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science being held here. Expert observers of several nationalities will man the stations, he said.

In an attempt to prove that the metric system of measures and weights should be put into general use, Mr. Howard Richards and Mr. H. A. Richards of Pottsville, Penna., drove 1240 miles to the New Orleans meeting in an automobile equipped with a speedometer that registers only in kilometers.

The year's march of the world of natural science is up for review at the meeting. The roll call is yielding a record of progress and of contributions to knowledge.

From studies of infinitesimally microscopic creatures to gigantic river systems and from plant studies to the effect of temperature, humidity and time on evening birdsongs, a wide range of discovery is being poured into the association's records.

Among the first day's reports was the declaration by Prof. William Patten of Dartmouth College that he has found a genuine "missing link." The "link" is a five-inch skeleton found in Baltic Sea rocks and declared by Professor Patten to be between 500,000,000 and 1,000,000,000 years of age. He says this proves a contention he has held for 40 years and climaxes intensive research of nearly half a century.

A plan for solving the Mississippi Valley flood problem was advanced by Dr. James G. Needham of Cornell University. He advocated allowing flood waters to spread over infertile lands. He would guide the water to the land by a system of shallow canals, there to deposit millions of tons of rich silt annually. This plan was advanced in place of the present method of building ever-higher levees. Keeping "the water low and the land high" will produce a greater yield from land and water, Dr. Needham said.

Children who show special aptitude should be allowed to skip at least half a grade, Dr. Jesse E. Adams, of the University of Kentucky, told the educational section.

For what is said here to be the first time at any scientific exposition, cosmic rays are being made audible in the New Orleans municipal auditorium, where the exhibit is being staged. This is done through special apparatus which transmits the sound from Rice Institute at Houston, Texas.

NAJERA NAMED DELEGATE

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 30 (AP)—Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, Minister to Holland, will represent Mexico at the forthcoming disarmament conference in Europe next year. He was named today by President Ortiz Rubio.

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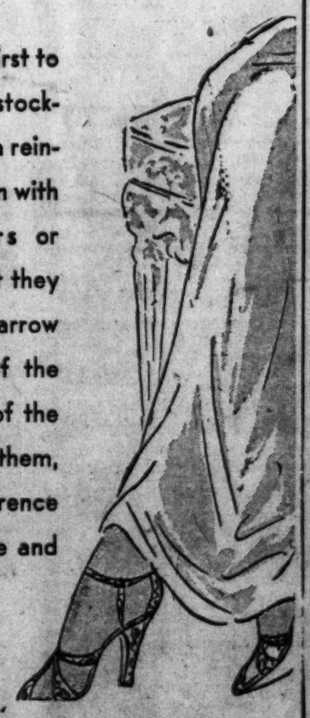

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MARIAN WOOD IS DEFEATED

Virginia Arnold Reaches Semifinal Round of Girls' Indoor Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Dec. 29—After nearly two hours of play, Virginia Arnold of Brighton emerged victor over Marian Wood of Brookline today in the singles quarterfinal round of the tenth United States girls' indoor lawn tennis tournament for the 1932 championship, which is being played at the Longwood covered courts. Miss Arnold won the first set at 6—2, only to see the plucky Miss Wood forge ahead in the second set for a lead. Miss Arnold came back to square the match at 5-all. Miss Wood stuck to her game until the twenty-third and twenty-fourth games of the second set, when she weakened and lost the set at 13-11.

The other winners in the quarterfinal round today were Miss Katherine Winthrop of Boston, Miss Louise Harding of Brookline and Miss Helen L. Jones of Beach Bluff on the North Shore. Miss Wintnrop, the defending champion, defeated Miss Sally Jones of Brookline, 6—1 6—1. Miss Helen Jones dropped four games in her match with Miss Phyllis Ames of Wayland, 6—0, 6—4, while Miss Joanna O. Palfrey of Brookline threatened in her match with Miss Louise Harding of Brookline, but could not produce a winning game, losing at 6—4, 6—4.

UNITED STATES GIRLS' INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

Quarterfinal Round

Miss Katherine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Miss Sally Jones, Brookline, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Louise Harding, Brookline, defeated Miss Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, 6—4, 6—4.

Miss Virginia Arnold, Brighton, defeated Miss Marian Wood, Brookline, 6—2, 13—11.

Miss Helen L. Jones, Beach Bluff, defeated Miss Phyllis Ames, Wayland, 6—0, 6—4.

DOUBLES—First Round

Miss Eleanor Claflin and Miss Barbara Eaton, Brookline, defeated Misses Martha and Mary Boyden, Winchester, 6—2, 7—9, 6—4.

Miss Virginia Arnold, Brighton, and Miss Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Miss Ruth Kibbee, Brookline, and Miss Phillippa Kelley, Winchester, 6—0, 6—0.

Japanese Women Go In for Tennis

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30 (AP)—Women of Japan have gone in for tennis and even adopted the eye shade as standard equipment. But the world's foremost feminine star, Helen Wills Moody, said yesterday they must develop a more powerful attack before they can hope to compete on even terms with their Occidental sisters.

Returning aboard the President Coolidge after a tour of the Orient, Mrs. Moody brought back word of a noticeable tennis movement in Japan.

"I was quite surprised at their grasp of the game," said the former world's champion. "They know the rules thoroughly and are well founded in the practical side of the game. But as competitive players they are still in the beginner's stage. They lack speed on their shots and must become more aggressive.

"I suggested it would be a splendid idea for a team of women to come to America for the tournament season. They could learn more in one season here than in several years at home.

"Almost every woman player wore an eye shade similar to mine, while middy blouses and knee-length white skirts were in general use.

"But if the women need lots of practice, the men players certainly gave no evidence of it. The men play a strong, fast game, which, of course, they should. They have been powerful competitors for many years.

"It was especially interesting to see the trend toward the Henri Cochet style of game among the youngsters. Cochet toured the Orient and the Japanese boys have picked up all the strokes of the French star.

"Because of their stature, they have adapted themselves to Cochet's quick movements and spectacular net game. His great volleying and peculiar wrist action seemed to be a part of every Japanese boy's style of play."

Mrs. Moody played exhibitions in Tokyo, Osaka and Yokohama during her stay in Japan and also had a few matches in Hong Kong, China.

Mrs. Moody said she intended to begin practice soon in preparation for defense of her United States title next summer but "has not yet given any thoughts to competition in Europe during 1932."

City College Is Still Unbeaten

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS LEAGUE STANDING

College	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Games Won	Games Lost
City College	3	0	11	0
New York	2	0	5	3
Brown	2	1	7	5
Columbia	2	1	6	8
Pennsylvania	0	2	2½	5½
Brooklyn	0	3	3	9
Pittsburgh	0	2	½	7½

INDIVIDUAL STANDING

Reuben Fine '33, City College	2	0
Robert Levenstein '34, City College	3	0
Nathan Beckhardt '33, City College	3	0
Joseph Chase '32, Brown	3	0
S. N. Bernstein '33, City College	2	0
W. G. Madow '32, Columbia	2	0
Leon Kacher '32, Pennsylvania	2	0
J. H. Mathias Jr. '34, Columbia	1½	1½
R. W. Borsodi Jr. '32, Columbia	1½	1½
C. H. Page '34, Brown	1½	1½
H. D. Cutler '34, New York	1½	1½
J. S. Light '32, Brown	1½	1½
Charles Zimmerman '33, Brooklyn	1½	1½
George Rosenblatt '34, New York	1½	½
Martin Avin '34, Brooklyn	1	1
David McClellan '34, New York	1	1
M. H. Herrick '34, New York	1	1
Abraham Horvitz '32, Brown	1	2
Herbert Lobel '34, Columbia	1	2
Milton Paul '33, Pittsburgh	½	1½
Joseph Rappaport '32, Penn	½	1½
Henry Blesser '34, Brooklyn	½	1½
Philip Leinweber '34, Brooklyn	0	2
Roger Ilsley '34, Pittsburgh	0	2
Thomas Carroll '32, Pittsburgh	0	2
Bradford Ilsley '34, Pittsburgh	0	2
D. B. Kimmelman '33, Pennsylvania	0	2
I. L. Stein '33, Pennsylvania	0	2
Bernard Goldman '34, Brooklyn	0	3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—With the completion of the third round of play in the Intercollegiate Chess League championship tournament at the Marshall Chess Club, College of the City of New York, appeared to be the favorite to capture the championship and trophy as the players representing that college were leading with three straight matches and 11 straight games to their credit. Columbia, one of the favorites to win the title before the tournament started, was one of the victims of City College.

While the result of the match does not hinge on the decision, one of the games between City College and Columbia was protested. Sidney N. Bernstein of City College was over an hour late in reporting for his game with W. G. Madow. They played the game and Bernstein accepted the draw which was offered by Madow after 37 moves had been made, but this was a minute more than the two hours allowed for the first 40 moves. After accepting the draw, Madow claimed that all of the playing had been under protest and wrote out his statement of the case and filed it with Harold M. Phillips, president of the league. Bernstein also filed his statement and the result of the game depends on Mr. Phillips's decision.

New York University made its appearance for the first time yesterday. The Violet met University of Pennsylvania in the second round and won 2½ games to 1½, and then met Brooklyn College in the third round and won 2½ to 1½, giving it second place.

SECOND ROUND

CITY COLLEGE		COLUMBIA
1—R. Fine	1	R. W. Borsodi Jr. 0
2—S. N. Bernstein *		W. G. Madow
3—R. Levenstein	1	J. H. Mathias 0
4—N. Beckhardt	1	H. Lobel 0
Total	3	Total 0

City College played white on the odd-numbered boards. *Protested.

The openings—1, queen's gambit declined, 20 moves; 2, Budapest defense, 37 moves; 3, Sukertort, 39 moves; 4, Sicilian, 32 moves.

BROWN		BROOKLYN
1—A. Horvitz	0	M. Avin 1
2—C. H. Page	1	B. Goldman 0
3—J. S. Light	½	C. Zimmerman ½
4—J. Chase	1	P. Leinweber 0
Total	2½	Total 1½

Brown played white on the odd-numbered boards.

The openings—1, queen's pawn, 22 moves; 2, two knights' defense, 32 moves; 3, Scotch; 4, Vienna, 28 moves.

NEW YORK		PENNSYLVANIA
1—H. D. Cutler	½	J. Rappaport ½
2—D. McClellan	1	D. B. Kimmelman 0
3—M. H. Herrick	0	L. Kacher 1
4—G. Rosenblatt	1	I. L. Stein 0
Total	2½	Total 1½

New York played white on the odd-numbered boards.

The openings—1, Sicilian defense; 2, Caro-Kann defense, 38 moves; 3, Sicilian defense; 4, English, 69 moves.

THIRD ROUND

BROOKLYN		NEW YORK
1—M. Avin	0	H. D. Cutler 1
2—C. Zimmerman	1	D. McClellan 0
3—B. Goldman	0	M. H. Herrick 1
4—H. Blesser	½	G. Rosenblatt ½
Total	1½	Total 2½

Brooklyn College played white on the odd-numbered boards.

The openings—1, four knights; 2, queen's pawn; 3, four knights; 4, Sicilian defense.

COLUMBIA		BROWN
1—R.W.Borsodi Jr.	1	A. Horvitz 0
2—W. G. Madow	1	J. S. Light 0
3—J. H. Mathias	½	C. H. Page ½
4—H. Lobel	0	J. Chase 1
Total	2½	Total 1½

Columbia played white on the odd-numbered boards.

The openings—1, French defense; 2, irregular defense; 3, queen's gambit declined; 4, Alekhine's defense.

PITTSBURGH		CITY COLLEGE
1—M. Paul	0	R. Fine 1
2—R. Ilsley	0	S. N. Bernstein 1
3—T. Carroll	0	R. Levenstein 1
4—B. Ilsley	0	N. Beckhardt 1
Total	0	Total 4

Pittsburgh played white on the odd-numbered boards.

The openings—1, Sicilian defense; 2, queen's gambit declined; 3, Alekhine's defense; 4, Scotch gambit.

OLYMPIC FIGURE SKATERS PICKED

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—The selections of the Olympic Games figure skating committee of skaters to represent the United States at Lake Placid in February conform with the results of the Unites States figure skating championships, which ended Monday. But the squads, announced yesterday, also include a set of alternates.

Five men and five women have been picked for the singles events and three pairs also were chosen. Four singles and two pair entries are allowed. In addition to Maribel Y. Vinson and Suzanne Davis of Boston, Margaret Bennett of Minneapolis and Louise Weigel of Buffalo in the women's singles, 14-year-old Audrey Peppe of New York has been added as alternate. George E. V. Hill of Boston is alternate in men's singles along with two other Bostonians, Roger F. Turner and J. Lester Madden and Gail Borden 2d and William J. Nagel of New York.

The two regular pairs will be Miss Vinson and Hill; Beatrix Loughran and Sherwin C. Badger of New York, the champions; and Gertrude Meredith and Joseph K. Savage of New York will be alternates.

CRANFIELD RETAINS LEAD

CHICAGO Dec. 30 (AP)—Arthur Cranfield, Syracuse, N. Y., won his fourth straight victory last night to retain the lead in the United States junior pocket billiards championship tournament, and set a new junior high run record. In defeating Nicholas Oliva, Chicago, 75 to 35 in nine innings, Cranfield had an unfinished high run of 36, to better the 34 made Monday night and equaled last night by Charles Cacciapaglia of Rockford, Ill. Robert Moore of Grand Rapids, Mich., defending the championship, defeated Cacciapaglia last night, 75 to 50 in nine innings. Cacciapaglia made his second high run of 34, but scratched and Moore ran out. Moore has won three out of four, Cacciapaglia one out of four, and Oliva has dropped four in a row.

NEW HAVEN ACQUIRES TWO

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 30 (AP)—Acquisition of two new hockey players by the New Haven Eagles was announced today by Manager Joe Simpson. Abbie Hughes, center, will come here from New York Americans and Paul Paddon, a defense man, has been secured from Syracuse. Both will join the Eagles for the Canadian-American League game with Providence Thursday.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Colorado Teachers 45, Utah 40.
Geneva 31, Crescent-Hamilton A. C. 27.
Idaho 44, Montana 31.
Illinois S. N. 32, Chicago Y. M. C. A. 20.
Loyola 21, Butler 19.
Minnesota 32, Nebraska 24.
Pittsburgh 22, Stanford 11.
Pittsburg Teachers 41, Parsons J. C. 19.
Purdue 51, Montana State 21.
U. C. L. A. 30, Utah Aggies 21.

RENDER REELECTED

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Stacey Bender of Schackamaxon was reelected president of the Metropolitan Golf Association last night. Other officers selected were Morgan J. O'Brien Jr., National Links of America, vice-president; Livingston Platt, Apawamis, treasurer, and Mason B. Starring Jr., Sleepy Hollow, secretary.

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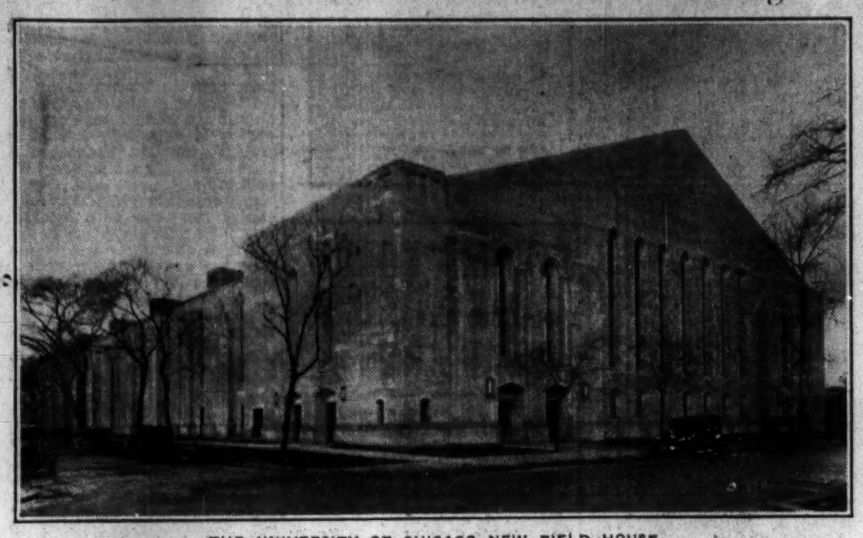

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO NEW FIELD HOUSE

TORONTO ADDS TO LEAD MARGIN

Defeats Americans, 5-0—Chicago Ties Boston, 3-3—Maroons Win Game

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Rangers	11	4	2	53	27	26
Chicago	5	6	6	23	31	16
Boston	6	4	5	44	34	16
Detroit	5	3	9	27	44	13
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Toronto	8	4	6	51	41	20
Canadiens	7	3	7	34	39	17
Americans	5	5	8	27	44	15
Montreal	5	3	9	52	51	13

RESULTS DEC. 29

Boston 3, Chicago 3, overtime.
Toronto 5, Americans 0.
Montreal 4, Detroit 2.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—The New York Americans were pushed further down in the scale last night when Toronto Maple Leafs administered the fourth successive defeat to the locals, by a score of 5 to 0.

Andy Blair scored the first Toronto goal from close in, taking a pass from Cotton. Chabot had to take a rest during the second session under the persistent attacks, but he held his net secure, and in the last few seconds Horner scored a second Maple Leaf goal on a pass from Bailey. Harvey Jackson clinched victory in combination with Primeau by two goals half a minute apart in the final period. Then the final seconds found Bailey scoring the fifth on a pass from Blair.

TORONTO		NEW YORK AMERICANS
Jackson, Gracie, Cotton		lw
		rw, Patterson, Lamb, Kilrea, Jeremiah
Primeau, Darragh, Blair		c
		c, Burch, Himes, Jeremiah, Hughes, Lamb
Bailey, Finnigan		rw
		lw, Convey, McVeigh, Sheppard, Himes
Day, Horner		rd
		rd, Dutton, Ayres, Shields, Burch
Levinsky, Clancy, Horner		rd
		ld, Ayres, Brydge
Chabot		g, Worters

Score—Toronto 5, Americans 0. Goals—Jackson 2, Blair, Horner, Bailey for Toronto. Assists—Primeau 2, Cotton, Bailey, Blair for Toronto. Referees—J. C. Smeaton and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Chicago Black Hawks came from in back of a two-goal lead established by the Boston Bruins to gain a 3-to-3 tie at the Boston Garden last night and held their rights to a tie for second place with the locals in the American division of the National Hockey League. The game was one of the most interesting of the season with offensive play featuring each side and the Bruins showing a little better than the Hawks in every department excepting goal.

The Bruins had much the better of the play in the first pepriod and scored two well-earned goals when Weiland converted Clapper's pass and Foster teamed with Barry to score. Chicago retaliated with two in the second session Gottselig on a long shot and Tommy Cook in combination with Graham. Each team scored in the third, Galbraith from Clapper for Boston and Lowrey at the end of a scrimmage play with Paul Thompson and Holmes assisting.

BOSTON		CHICAGO
Touhey, A. Cook, Owen, Barry		lw
		rw, March, Lowrey, Couture
Barry, Weiland, Chapman		c
		c, T. Cook, Holmes, Ripley
Oliver, Clapper, Galbraith		rw
		lw, Adams, P. Thompson, Gottselig
Hitchman, Owen, Foster		ld
		rd, Graham, Wentworth
Shore, Foster, rd		ld, Boucher, Abel
Thompson, g		g, Gardiner

Score—Boston 3, Chicago 3. Goals—Weiland, Foster, Galbraith for Boston; Gottselig, T. Cook, Lowrey for Chicago. Assists—Clapper 2, Barry for Boston; Graham, Thompson, Holmes for Chicago. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Dec. 30—By defeating the Detroit Falcons, 4 to 2, in a meeting of the two last-place clubs in the National Hockey League last night, the Montreal Maroons gained on the rapidly slipping New York Americans in the struggle for third place in the Canadian section of the league and are now only two points behind the erstwhile leaders.

The game was of the slow variety, but there were several incidents which made it exciting at times. After a scoreless first period Conacher scored on a lone rush, but the Falcons protested that the puck had entered the net through a hole in the side. After considerable argument the goal was allowed and the goal judge changed. R. J. Smith added another for the Maroons in the second period, while the Siebert-Stewart-R. Smith line accounted for two more in the third. The visitors attacked strongly in the closing 10 minutes and scored two goals.

MONTREAL		DETROIT
Trottier, Siebert, Northcott		lw
		rw, Cooper, Gagne, Filmore
Brydson, Stewart, Phillips		c
		c, Goodfellow, Cox, Lewis
Ward, R. J. Smith, Robinson		rw
		lw, Kilrea, Aurie, Sorrell
Conacher, Starr, ld		rd, Noble, McInenly
Wilcox, McVicar, rd		ld, A. Smith, Young
N. Smith, g		g, Connell

Score—Montreal 4, Detroit 2. Goals—Conacher, R. J. Smith, Stewart and Siebert for Montreal; Cooper and Young for Detroit. Assists—R. J. Smith 2, and Stewart for Montreal; Goodfellow and Kilrea for Detroit. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and Clint Benedict, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Basketball Being Played In Chicago's New Field House

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 30 — Basketball claims the new field house at University of Chicago which cost $700,000. Designed by Prof. A. A. Stagg, noted athletic director, in consultation with architects, this white Indiana limestone-built and red tile-roofed arena will seat nearly 4000 spectators for the game with Carleton College, which will be the first game that the Chicago varsity will play in it.

Designed to accommodate a long list of varsity and intramural sports, the building is 368 feet long and 165 feet wide. The basketball court, 110 feet by 62 feet, extends across the building's short width, which enables the concentration of the spectators' seats between the end lines.

Indoor football might be played here, as the interior is a single great arena without obstructions. The height from the clay floor to the center line of the trusses is 50 feet. There is a 100-yard straightaway dash course and an eight-lap-to-the-mile track. Lockers in the basement provide for 500 athletes.

Built just north of the huge north stand of Stagg Field, the building's main entrances are on University Avenue, with auxiliary exits on Fifty-sixth Street and on Greenwood Avenue.

The acoustics have been designed to absorb sound, eliminating echoes.

Harvard, Queen's Win Hockey Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 30—Harvard and Queen's were victorious in international intercollegiate hockey games played here last night. The Crimson evened its series with McGill by winning an overtime contest, 6 to 5, while Queen's shut out the Princeton sextet, 4 to 0.

W. Barry Wood Jr. '32 scored the winning Harvard goal in overtime against McGill and each team has now won one game. Another Crimson star was Kenneth C. Mittell '34, who played a brilliant game in goal. Queen's was not pressed by the Tigers. The summaries:

HARVARD		McGILL
Palmer, Baldwin, Crosby		lw
		rw, Robertson, G. Crutchfield
Wood, Putnam, c		c, Farquharson, McGill
Cunningham, Saltonstall, Peil		rw
		lw, McGillivray, Farmer
Crosby, Hasler, ld		rd, N. Crutchfield
McGregor, Martin, rd		ld, Ridell, McGillivray
Mittell, g		g, Powers

Score—Harvard 6, McGill 5. Goals—Baldwin 2, Cunningham 2, Saltonstall and Wood for Harvard; N. Crutchfield 2, Robertson, Farquharson and McGillivray for McGill. Assists—Putnam, Wood and Cunningham for Harvard; Ridell, Robertson for McGill. Referee—Joseph Miller. Time—Three 20m. periods.

QUEEN'S		PRINCETON
Lee, lw		rw, Barber
Reist, c		c, Kammer
Gibson, rw		lw, Cook
Murphy, ld		rd, Lane
Squires, rd		ld, Boice
Norris, g		g, Hirsch

Score—Queen's 4, Princeton 0. Goals—Lee 2, Huggins and Gibson for Queen's. Assists—Gibson and Lee for Queen's. Spares—Democo, McDowell, Huggins, Carr, Patterson, Capstick and Michaelson for Queen's; Glazebrook, Poole, Tiers, McAlpin, Whitman, Parker and Blackwell for Princeton. Referee—Joseph Miller. Time—Three 20m. periods.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	9	6	2	31	24	24
Detroit	8	3	7	28	33	19
London	6	6	6	30	23	18
Windsor	7	2	6	32	31	16
Cleveland	6	3	8	38	40	15
Pittsburgh	4	5	6	27	38	13
Syracuse	3	3	8	28	35	9

RESULTS DEC. 29

Detroit 6, Pittsburgh 1.
Buffalo 0, London 0.

DETROIT ALONE IN SECOND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Dec. 30—George Hay's Detroit Olympics turned in one of their most brilliant performances of the International Hockey League season here last night to defeat Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets, 6 to 1, and move into sole possession of second place in the standing. Goldsworthy, Filmore, Gillie, Herbert and Rockburn scored for the winners, the former getting two goals. Earl Miller accounted for Pittsburg's only goal.

BISONS TIE WITH LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Dec. 30—Buffalo Bisons, league leaders of the International League, played to a scoreless tie with London Tecumsehs here last night and by so doing pushed the locals out of second place in the standing. Spectacular goalkeeping by Bill Taugher featured Buffalo's stand against the Tecumsehs who had been winning with regularity in the past three weeks.

WISCONSIN APPOINTS UTERITZ

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 30—Irwin C. Uteritz, assistant football coach at the University of Wisconsin for the last six years, was appointed by the athletic council yesterday as director of intercollegiate athletics, subject to faculty approval. Uteritz, who won all-American honors as a quarterback at Michigan, has been successful as coach of the Wisconsin "B" football team for three years. His nomination as successor to George E. Little is a step in a reorganization program dividing the Badger athletic department into intercollegiate, intramural and physical education divisions.

VINES DOWNS LOTT IN CHARITY MATCH

CHICAGO, Dec. 30 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena youth, reaffirmed his right to the United States tennis singles championship when he defeated George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago in a charity match here, 3—6, 6—3, 10—8. Lott won the first set through greater steadiness, his Pacific coast rival making 28 errors as against 20 for Lott. Vines broke Lott's service in the fourth game of the second set, and held the advantage to the finish.

Lott staged a brilliant last-ditch stand to save himself from early defeat in the final set. Trailing at 3—5, he smiled off a double fault and came on to win that game, then broke Vines's delivery in the longest game of the match to draw level at 5—all. Nine times in these two games was the Chicagoan within one point of defeat, but beautifully placed lobs pulled him out of tight spots.

Three times thereafter Lott had the odd game, at 6—5, 7—6 and 8—7. At 8—all he weakened, serving a double fault to lose the seventeenth game at love, and Vines drove through a service ace and two placements to take the final game.

Francis X. Shields of New York City won from John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia in two sets, 6—4, 6—4, and Vines and Shields defeated Lott and Van Ryn in an exhibition doubles match, 6—4, 6—4.

NUMBER OF WOMEN GOLFERS EXTENDS

CHICAGO, Dec. 30 (AP)—"Johnny Duffer" of American golf had to turn his thoughts from par to business in 1931, but not "Mrs. Duffer." She played more golf than ever during the last year.

A survey completed yesterday by Golfdom, a business journal of golf, disclosed that while men's play slumped 29½ per cent during 1931, women's play increased 17½ per cent over the 1930 total. Thus for this year there was a net slump of 12½ per cent in the number of rounds played. Business conditions were assigned for the decline.

Play on the nation's 3349 nine-hole course and the 2487 18-hole courses registered a 1931 total of 93,519,400 rounds, the survey revealed. Figures from private, daily fee and public courses also disclosed there were 2,072,614 golfers in the United States at the close of the 1931 season. Golf club plant investment was placed at $830,041,298.

THOMSON ELIMINATES BLUE

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 30 (AP)—A globe-trotting golfer, Eric D. Thomson, who registers from Springfield, Mass., gave one of the best exhibitions of shotmaking seen here this season to eliminate Halbert J. Blue of Aberdeen, in the quarterfinals of the annual midwinter tournament here yesterday by a 3 and 2 margin. Two of the favorites, George T. Dunlap Jr., of New York, the defending champion, and Richard Wilson of Southern Pines, the medalist, advanced by comparatively easy victories, but Philip S. P. Randolph Jr. of Hempstead, L. I., generally considered one of the favorites, fell by the wayside. Dunlap, two times holder of the intercollegiate golfing championship, ousted Robert G. Morrison 4 and 3. The champion, a Princeton linksman, went out in 35, one under par, to stand two up at the turn. Wilson, who was graduated from Georgetown University recently, easily vanquished Francis T. Keating of New York, 6 and 5.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Harvard 6, McGill 5.
Queen's 4, Princeton 0.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 153

LAURENCE M. NORTHCOTT

Montreal Maroons, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey in the 1928-29 season with Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League. He was born Sept. 7, 1908, at Calgary, Alta. He is 5ft. 11½in. in height, weighs 170 pounds, is a left-hand shot, and plays either left wing or center. His record:

1925-26—Bramford Juniors O. H. A.
1926-27—Bramford Intermediates, O. H. A.
1927-28—Haileybury, Senior Northern O. H. A.
1928-29—Montreal, National Hockey League.
1930-31—Windsor, International H. L.-Montreal, N. H. L.

SEEDED PAIR IS ELIMINATED

Winslow and Schein Defeated in Boys' Indoor Tennis Doubles

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 30 (AP)—One seeded pair fell by the wayside yesterday as doubles play started in the United States boys and junior indoor tennis championships, when Frank Kaufman of Baltimore, and George B. Dunn, Philadelphia, eliminated William V. Winslow, East Orange, N. J., and Howard Schein, Newark, 6—4 and 6—4, in the boys' bracket.

With their victory over Winslow and Schein, Kaufman and Dunn will meet the first seeded boys' team, Gilbert Hunt of Washington, and Lyman Grossman of White Plains, N. Y., in the finals on Friday. Hunt and Grossman won their way into the finals by defeating Bernard Freedman and Joseph Feldman of New York, 6—3, 6—8 and 6—4.

In the junior doubles, Mark Hecht of the University of Pennsylvania, and Ramey Donovan of Fordham, disposed of Edward Bishop of Yale and Leonard Straus of Rutgers, 6—3 and 6—1, in the second round after drawing a bye in the first, to advance to the semifinals.

Gales Verstraten and Albert Law of New York, also advanced to the next to last round by defeating Edward Bordin of Temple University, and Herbert Oritsky of Reading, Penna., 6—4, 6—4, after beating Bernard Schwartzman and Sam Goldstein of Baltimore City College, 6—1, 6—2 in the first round.

Bernard Friedman, Philadelphia, and Lester Kabacoff, University of Pennsylvania, defeated David Geller and Marvin Freudenheim 6—1, 7—9 and 6—0 in one of the hardest matches of the second round after taking their first round meeting by default of William Grube of Baltimore and partner.

In the only singles match of the day, Schein eliminated Dunn by winning his third set, 6—3, after play had been halted Monday with each having won one set. Other doubles matches follow:

FIRST ROUND—BOYS

Gilbert Hunt, Washington and Lyman Grossman, White Plains, defeated Norman Freedman and Edward W. Levering, Baltimore, default.

Bernard Freedman and Joseph Feldman, New York, defeated Atlee Radcliffe and Malcolm McCardell, Frederick, Md., 6—3, 6—3.

Frank Kaufman, Baltimore, and George B. Dunn, Philadelphia, defeated Ed J. Sanger and John H. Miller, Baltimore, default.

William V. Winslow, South Orange, N. J., and Howard Schein, Newark, N. J., defeated Steward Forshay, Riverside, Conn., and partner by default.

Semifinal Round

Hunt and Grossman defeated Freedman and Feldman, 6—3, 6—8 and 6—4.

Kaufman and Dunn defeated Winslow and Schein, 6—4, 6—4.

First Round—Junior

Edward Bordin, Temple University, and Herbert Oritsky, Reading, won by default from Alfred I. Alter, University of Pennsylvania, and partner.

David Geller, N. Y. U., and Marvin Freudenheim, New York, advanced by withdrawal of Richard Hebard, Pottstown, Penna., and partner.

Second Round—Junior

William Lurie and John Nogrady, City College of New York, defeated Carl Hartman and Morris Lipsitz, Baltimore.

Democrats Bar Alabama Bolters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Democratic Party in Alabama at a meeting of the State Executive Committee here voted to bar all persons who bolted the ticket in the presidential election of 1928 from running for office in the Democratic primary in May, 1932.

This action continues in effect the ruling which kept Senator J. Thomas Heflin out of the 1930 primary on the grounds that he opposed Mr. Alfred E. Smith, presidential nominee on the Democratic ticket. He later ran as an independent in the general election and was defeated by Mr. John H. Bankhead. A contest of this election is now pending in the United States Senate.

The Democratic Executive Committee also decided to choose delegates to the national convention by direct vote of the people in the May primary. These delegates may be chosen by district convention if the committee so decides.

The bars against bolters was strengthened to the extent that all candidates for county and district officers as well as for state and federal offices must have supported party nominees in the last election. In the last primary this ruling did not apply except in state and national offices.

FLOHR HEADS FIELD WITH TWO VICTORIES

HASTINGS, Eng., Dec. 30 (AP)—S. Flohr of Czechoslovakia, with two victories, heads the field in the international chess masters tournament, the second round of which was played here yesterday. Four adjourned games also were decided. The summary:

Second Round

Stoltz, Sweden, beat Mitchell, England.
Menchik, Czechoslovakia, beat Euwe, Holland.
Yates, England, adjourned with Kashdan, United States.
Flohr, Czechoslovakia, defeated Thomas, England.
Sultan Khan, India, won from Jackson, England.

ADJOURNED GAMES—First Round

Euwe, Holland, defeated Stoltz, Sweden.
Kashdan, United States, won from Miss Menchik, Czechoslovakia.
Thomas, England, beat Yates, England.
Sultan Khan, India, lost to Flohr, Czechoslovakia.

The leading scores: Flohr, 2—0; Kashdan, 1—0; Euwe, Menchik, Stoltz, Sultan Khan and Thomas, each 1—1.

PHILLIES SIGN PITCHER

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Philadelphia Nationals announced yesterday the signing of Reg Grabowski, right-handed pitcher of Syracuse, N. Y., bringing their staff to 14. He is a brother of Al Grabowski, former St. Louis Cardinal pitcher.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULT

Dragon Club 41, Colgate 21.

No Radical Rule Changes By The Football Coaching Body

American Coaches Association Holds Annual Meeting—Mentors Attempt to Help Sport by Decreasing Number of Mishaps

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—The football coaches took their turn to straighten out the game yesterday, when the eleventh annual meeting of the American Football Coaches Association was held at the Hotel Pennsylvania. As a body, however, the tendency was conservative, with sundry and various attempts to minimize the growing belief that the game is weakening as a collegiate activity. The only radical steps were chiefly individual efforts by prominent members to overcome the criticism due to so many mishaps this season.

Glenn S. Warner of University of California, turned in the chief proposals for changes. The most radical of these advocated the denial of the use of hands in any way to an interfering player, harking back to the old-time off-side rule of old-time football. The use of the knee was also subject to severe penalties, in his view. Dr. A. H. Sharpe of Washington University, St. Louis urged the abolition of the wedge on return of kickoff, while others urged the use of a tee in kicking off. When the committee of the association reported, however, they merely recommended that each individual coach desiring a change write to E. K. Hall, chairman of the Football Rules Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which has charge of any changes, directly, leaving him to decide what changes should be made, without recommendations from the coaches as a body.

Little Defends Game

Two strong defenses of the game and repudiation of the alleged overemphasis which caused the radical recommendations of a year ago were turned in by Lou Little, coach at Columbia University, and by Gilmour Dobie, the Cornell mentor.

Little, as chairman of a special committee to ascertain the facts about the proportion of hours devoted to football as compared with other curricular and extracurricular activities, found that among the latter the game ranked sixth, below such activities as student publications, which require 241 hours, dramatic rehearsing and playing, 132, and debating, 111. Of athletic sports, crew work was far ahead, with 186, with lacrosse second, 122, and football third, 109.

Out of the regular season, football ran far below this stand, being sixteenth, with swimming, golf, track, glee club, basketball, boxing, and wrestling all exceeding the gridiron sport.

Dobie, as chairman of the stabilizing committee, was much opposed to the plans recommended last year, which played a large part in transferring control of athletic activities to the faculties of physical education of many colleges. He says it has had no great success and that the movement has about spent itself. He says that the establishment of the coach as a bona fide member of the faculty with a college title, is merely a thinly disguised scheme to place the question of salary entirely in the hands of people whom it is presumed would take unfavorable action. He urged spring football practice, and the only decision that actually met with his approval was that against proselyting, and he expressed wonder whether that was carried on to any great extent. He said:

Against Proselyting

"At times we hear considerable about proselyting and I don't doubt but what there are some grounds for the accusations, but it has been my experience that you can believe only a small part of what you hear in this regard. If there is proselyting going on I think for the good of the game it should be discontinued. It is the one dark cloud on the horizon and some day, if continued, may bring on disaster. I might add that if the 14 resolutions were to be sanctioned by this body as a whole, it would certainly stabilize the position of the physical director and it would very much unstabilize the positions of the football coaches."

President Meehan, in his annual address, said in part:

Each year has brought about a gradual elimination of some complaint or ailment of the game. The association has developed in unity and in strength, but we realize there is still considerable work to be done.

We have always deemed it a privilege and a pleasure to be in a position, through the exhaustive study of our different committees, to recommend to the rules committee and other organizations associated with football what we believe would be an improvement to the game from a technical standpoint. The unfortunate mishaps of the past football season have caused us a lot of anxiety.

Whatever the committee finally decides regarding the rules of the game, it may be assured that the coaches will codperate by the strict enforcement of the changes that are made for the benefit of the boy and the game. Possibly one way to lessen the mishaps is to be fair with the boys themselves and to allow the coach more time to teach his squad more thoroughly the fundamentals of the game. A boy should be allowed the privilege of a reasonable spring practice, and a preseason practice should be one that allows the coach ample time to get his team in condition for its first major contest. Let us consider the boys and not this thought of overemphasis.

Mr. Little's committee has made a complete study on the subject of overemphasis and I believe that after we have made a thor

THE HOME FORUM

Romance of Walter Scott's World

THE Waverley country is at its best in the clear air of a summer evening. It was past eight o'clock when I began my after-dinner walk by the Tweed. The sun beamed in golden splendor from behind a bank of beech trees. I looked across the riverside, over a hawthorn hedge into an upland of brown furrowed land and young potato vines, and beyond to a meadow yellow with ripe hay. The terraced hill was crowned by a border of bushy green woods. Below the hill rested a gray cobble house, with stone walls running down into the stream.

The sun came through the forest with a thousand golden beams and the flickering shadows lent a soft enchantment to the shores. A mocking bird poured out his song from the hawthorn while swallows darted over the shallow, swift-flowing river. Two fishermen stood at the river bend, casting among the rocks for trout. Clouds of midges swarmed in the patches of sunlight. A company of newly shorn sheep went nibbling their way along the path.

* * *

Here by the bonnie Tweedside walked St. Cuthbert, the silver-tongued friend of Scotland, Thomas the Rhymer from his village of Ercildoune, "the nun in Dryburgh bower" in quest of her friend, and Sir Walter as he gloried in the scenery which he paints with loving touch in *The Monastery*. Contemporaries spoke of him as "the wizard of the north." Perhaps this luxuriant, shadow-infested countryside kindled the unflagging inspiration that made him write with passionate energy. When he suspected that Byron was surpassing him in verse, he snatched up a prose fragment of notes he had made on some old tale years before, and in three weeks his unprecedented success, *Waverley*, was complete. *Guy Mannering* was written in six weeks. His yearly average was close to two novels. His enthusiasm for learning, his zest for making human life full, give freshness to his work. There is always a wholesome story presented with audacious sweep, swift with action, and stamped with the tang of the out-of-doors. The exuberance of his mood haunts us in an unforgettable song, like *Lochinvar*.

Often the vigorous laird of Abbotsford would tramp at evening along his beloved Tweed, swinging his stout cane, his dogs by his side. Here he would fraternize with the Dominie, Meg and Dick; or, looking out over beech and oak, write his dream into that infallible memory. His words might have been written on the very night that I stood lost in the spell of Melrose:

Seek ye yon glades where the proud oak o'ertops
Wide-waving seas of birch and hazel copse,
Leaving between deserted isles of land,
Where stunted heath is patched with ruddy sand;
And lonely in the waste the yew is seen,
Or straggling hollies spread a brighter green.

Seldom has the personality of a literary man so stamped itself on the countryside about him. Because he was so identified with its essential charm, he remains a central feature. One can vision the Master of Abbotsford tramping the Melrose lanes, or see him seated with the blue lupin and yellow laburnum beside garden walls, or looking from the desk in his glorious library out upon the tree-lined river.

Carlyle points out Scott's contribution: "His historic novels have taught this truth . . . unknown to writers of history; that the bygone ages of the world were actually filled by living men, not by protocols, state papers, controversies, and abstractions of men." He rediscovered the past. He delved in legend and drew romance from the driest records of forgotten days. It was his capacity to see inexhaustible adventure in one little isle of lowlands and trossacks. Looking at lichen-shrouded stones, he saw a whole realm of action, which men read and never forget:

Where with the rock's wood-covered side
Were blended late the ruins green,
Rise turrets in fantastic pride,
And feudal banners flaunt between.

He appreciated the value of atmosphere. His stories invariably picture some sector of interest, in a way that brings the color of castle and forest into print. Scotland lives with all her splendor; and, beyond the borders of his own homeland, he catches the atmosphere of old England, France and Palestine. He was, in the words of Long, "the first novelist in any language to make the scene an essential element in the action." Thus he expanded the function of the novel and made it a more fascinating treasury for culture.

* * *

I walked down the clover path in the last bright mood of twilight. A herd of cows stood opposite me on a knoll of jade green between two massive, square oaks, making a Corot picture in the shimmering golden haze. I had been reading a book of fine old cuts and a description from *The Monastic Annals of Teviotdale*, published in 1832. It described my point of vision: "The river Tweed, after sweeping around Old Melrose, continues to lengthen its course by winding, as if reluctant to quit the sequestered and lovely scenes through which it flows; and, about a mile below, fetching a bold compass, it embraces the grounds of Dryburgh, where, among fruit trees and flowering shrubs, on the verge of a wood, stand the picturesque remains of the ancient abbey."

In my contemplative mood, I retraced the pilgrimage of the afternoon. There was Scott's View en route to Dryburgh, a natural look-out over three mountains and the bending Tweed. Here Sir Walter's horse would bear him on his daily ride, and invariably pause for the laird to take in the wide sweep of the horseshoe bend and the rich forests that reached fifty miles away to the Teviot Hills. There was the lane of beech and yew leading into Dryburgh Abbey, an approach such as one seldom sees apart from an Oriental monastery. A torrent of bird song swept from the blossoming syringa, as I walked before the towering cedars of Lebanon which had stood since Crusader days by the brown abbey walls. Pink roses unfolded on the ruins. The romance of Walter Scott's world was still preserved in the peaceful grounds of that ancient shrine.

It was nine-thirty, the poet's chosen hour in early summer. A thrush was warbling his fluted song into the gathering dusk. The sheep had turned into the fence-row for sleep. The Tweed grew darker, a blackened mirror for the sun's last gleam. One golden spot was long reflected on the top of a lacy elm. I turned into the lane, under the heavy shade of the yews. The smell of hay ricks and the new-cut clover came over the damp earth. I stopped to pick a foxglove, and sat for another moment under a low-hanging larch. I gazed back toward the Tweed, reluctant to leave its summer delights. But the tranquil vision had faded. At the end of the lane was only a dark bank of verdure.

R. M. B.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Little Jack Horner

I returned to England for the express purpose of making the acquaintance of Little Jack Horner in his actual home surroundings. Right happily I succeeded, for not only was I given the fascinating story from his present-day descendants making their home at Horner Hall, but heard it under the additionally realistic environment of sitting at midday dinner in the monastic refectory of the "Plum" extracted by the nimble-fingered Jack at the time when, as emissary of the Bishop of Glastonbury, he was supposedly speeding on his way with the "pie" for a propitiatory audience with that august monarch, Henry VIII. . . .

Starting from Bath one sunshiny morning of early July, I went zigzagging up and down the country until, finally alighting at Mells Station, I was informed that the sure way of reaching my destination was to walk diagonally across hawthorn-hedged fields which at first glance appeared to stretch interminably to the horizon. There was no sign of human beings, only sleek, grazing cattle lifting their heads in lazy inquiry at the invading stranger whose feet, with unaccustomed timidity, trod over the thick, green turf that was their birthright of possession.

Turning my back upon the far-winding roadway for this alluring short cut through the fields, I mounted no end of primitive stiles and, gaining confidence as I progressed, unhesitatingly squeezed sideways through a multiplicity of those labyrinthine swing gates beloved of rural England, until suddenly from a knoll there came unexpectedly into view the church of "The Priest all shaven and shorn" with its neighboring manor, "The house that Jack built." . . .

Some distance beyond the hill lay Horner Hall, with, nearer at hand, the centuries old "plum" along the primly set garden paths of which a pleasant-faced woman with white-kerchiefed bodice and broad-brimmed hat moved slowly as she cut posies to fill the flat-bottomed basket on her arm, looking for all the world as if she had stepped from a Romney gallery of quaint portraits. . . .

The legendary account runs that Jack Horner, son of a gentleman of influence in the neighborhood of Glastonbury, was, as the steward of Abbot Whiting, made the bearer to the king of the title deeds, twelve in number, of certain churchly estates. These, having been done up in the form of a pie, after the fantastic custom of the period, were entrusted to the steward.

While on the way to London, Jack Horner inadvertently, or otherwise, tore a small rent in the pie. Whereupon sticking in his thumb, he pulled out no less a plum than the title deed of the Mells Park estate, held to this day by his descendants.

—KATHERINE ELWES THOMAS, in "The Real Personages of Mother Goose."

Quest

It cannot be, and yet I know it's so,
That half a hundred years have gone their way
Since here I paused to watch the morning glow
Upon those peaks betoken coming day.

Across that field, now lush with pine and birch,
And up to where I knew a bubbling spring
Are paths I trod; yet now in vain I search
To find the solace memories should bring.

Oft had I dreamed beneath the tropic stars
Of this return—to feel the soft green sward
Where as a lad I dropped the meadow bars
And watched the lowing herd seek its reward.

Now, here again, I find that all has changed
And things of man have passed their use and gone.
The lea, whose noble stretch I once had ranged,
Is now a stubble rank with gorse and thorn.

How true that in the human thought will live
Some things that, having passed, but little need
To bring them back and, in returning, give
A sweet content that seeks no greater meed.

This then I felt when, lifting up my gaze,
I saw upon the peaks my boyhood knew
The golden sunlight melting through the haze
To gild those heights enframed within the blue.

Regrets no longer fill my weary heart;
I know that not the works of man had called,
But nobler things, their glory to impart,
And tell me why all other sights had palled.

GEORGE LAWSON.

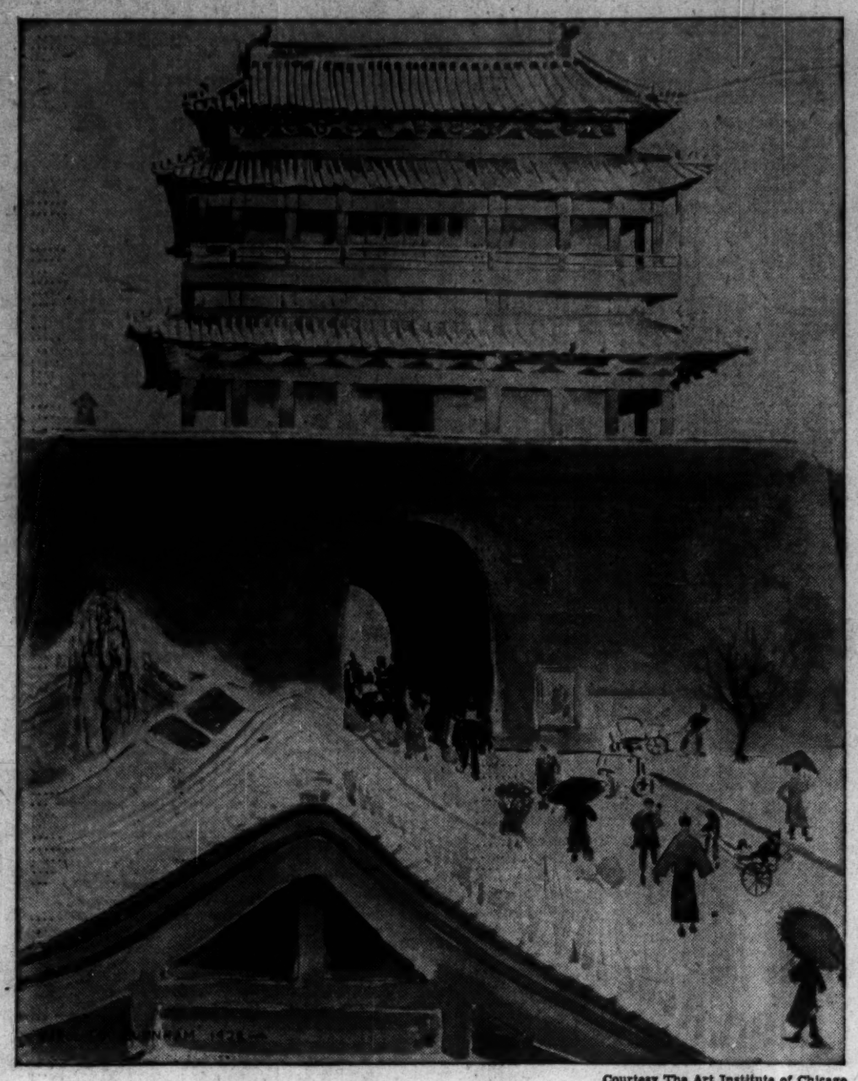
The Art of Bulgaria

To Nicholas Pavlovitch belongs the honor of having been the father of modern Bulgarian art. He graduated at the academies in Venice and Munich, and, after visiting the various museums in Dresden and Prague, exhibited during 1860 in Belgrade two pictures whose subjects had been suggested by ancient Bulgarian history. He then went to Petrograd and Moscow. In 1861 he returned to his native country, where he endeavoured, by means of his lithographs and pictures of subjects both ancient and modern, to stimulate his compatriots to political and intellectual life. He also tried to reform and modernize church painting in accordance with the requirements of modern artistic technique, and made two unsuccessful attempts at opening a school of painting. He painted portraits, and in the palace of the Pasha of Roustchouk, he illustrated a Turkish history of the Janissaries. . . .

M. Audrey Protitch, in a recent monograph on Bulgarian art (to which I am indebted for most of the facts above) gives this critical summary of Bulgarian achievement:—

"If we exclude historical painting, which, since the early and specialized attempts of Nicholas Pavlovitch, have been almost entirely neglected in Bulgaria, Bulgarian artists have tried their hand at almost every form of art. Ethnographical pictures, national scenes, pictures of military subjects, landscapes, interiors, flower pieces, animals, portraits, icons, allegories, mythical subjects, ruins, architecture—all these are fully represented in the art gallery of the National Museum, and have figured in nearly all of the art exhibitions. The first place among these varieties is held by landscape, genre, and portraits, whether in oil, water color, or pastel. . . .

"Artistic form and technique are in a transitional phase, all the younger artists waging war against the traditional and conventional styles and the foreign influences that have hitherto hindered the free development of art in Bulgaria, and striving to evolve forms more in conformity with the contents of Bulgarian art."—From "Bulgaria," by FRANK FOX.



Courtesy The Art Institute of Chicago

Chinese Pagoda: From a Painting by Carol Lou Burnham

MISS CAROL LOU BURNHAM is a young painter whose work is beginning to command attention, and for whom a successful future is predicted. The daughter of a gifted mother, she has grown up in an artistic environment, and herself has exhibited since she was thirteen. At that time she was the youngest exhibitor at the Paris Salon, and also had a "one-man show" at Marshall Field's, in Chicago. She has traveled with her family on a painting trip which took them round the world, and has studied in Paris.

The subject shown above, though revealing Miss Burnham's own individuality and clearly defined technique, is permeated with the influence of the country in which she was working at the time—an effect well-nigh impossible to avoid, even if one wished to do so. The painting was shown recently in the Chicago Art Institute in a joint exhibition of Miss Burnham's work and her mother's.

Great Tom

Of all the famous bells in the world, probably the most beloved is he that has spoken courage and calm to Oxford men on every evening but one for the last two hundred and fifty years. Far older than that is Great Tom, for he hung in the tower of Oseney Abbey many long years before the Reformation, but always he has sent forth his voice along these same reaches of the upper Thames and has talked with the hills that encircle Oxford. He is the spokesman of that place. On Shotover and Boars Hill and the heights about Islip, one may hear his huge tones burdening the air; and it may well be that John Milton heard him in his youth while rusticating at Forest Hills, six miles away, and that he wrote in answer the familiar lines:

Oft on a plot of rising ground
I hear the far-off curfew sound
Over some wide-watered shore,
Swinging slow with sullen roar.

For a score of villages round about the ancient city Great Tom keeps the time of day and night, but it is in Oxford itself that he is most of all a commanding presence, a personality. Keeping a time of his own, a special Oxford time independent of Greenwich, he always begins to speak some four minutes lag of the huge babel of the other Oxford bells, as though delivering a carefully considered and final verdict. Thus the whole town seems to wait for him; and, when he has spoken, there is nothing left to say.

This effect of unhurried dignity and of weighty utterance is strongest when Tom sounds the curfew at a little after nine of every evening—one stroke for each of the hundred students in King Henry's original foundation, and an extra stroke for the one student who was later added. Among the educational influences of Oxford the deep solemnity of this pronouncement is by no means the least important. Although only seven and one-half tons of bell-metal, Great Tom is a college lecturer, too, and a teacher whose wisdom has gone far and wide in the world. He links the past with the present; he draws all Oxford men into one society; the many thousands of Oxford men who can hear him now no longer, scattered as they are to the ends of the earth, still listen to him in memory and remember with deep affection the winding streets of stone and the domes and turrets of the city that was once their home.

Nidkærhed og Begejstring

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

DEN betydningsfulde Plads, som Begejstring indtager, naar det gælder de individuelle Anstrengelser for at forbedre Tilstandene i Verden, tillige med den retfærdige Bestræbelse for at modstaa de fejlagtige Tendenser i den menneskelige Bevidsthed, bliver angivet i et moderne Leksikon, som ved Hjælp af forklarende Synonymer giver følgende oplysende Fremstilling: "Imod Verdens Hindringer kan intet stort og godt blive gennemført uden en vis brændende *Iver, Intensitet* og *Voldsomhed;* disse Egenskaber, forenet med Tro, Mod og Forhaabning skaber *Begejstring*". Betragter man *"Nidkærhed"*, er der "brændende *Alvor*, som altid *fører* til kraftig Handling med al *Begejstringens Hengivelse*".

Sætningen "mod Verdens Hindringer" indeholder en Betydning, som kan anvendes paa den nuværende Tids Anliggender, og som samstemmer med, hvad Paulus skrev til Eferserne: "Iører eder Guds fulde Rustning, for at I maa kunne holde Stand imod Djævelens snedige Anløb. Thi for os staar Kampen . . . imod Verdensherskerne i dette Mørke, imod Ondskabens Aandemagter i det himmelske." Aandeligt forstaaet udgør Nidkærhed og Begejstring Guds Rustning. I "Glossary" (Glosariet) i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 599) definerer Mrs. Eddy "Nidkærhed" i dens højeste Betydning som "den genspejlede Levendegørelse af Liv, Sandhed og Kærlighed." Naar man betænker, at "Levendegørelse" indbefatter Kraften til at anspore, at levendegøre eller at inspirere, bliver Nidkærhed, naar den bruges intelligent, den virksomme Genspejling af det guddommelige Sinds eller det treenige Princips, Guds, Magt. I dette nye Lys ses Nidkærhed og Begejstring som aandelig Fremdrift, hvorved man kan udarbejde sin egen Frelse og beskytte sig mod saadanne "Verdens Hindringer" som almindelig Pengedepression, Arbejdsløshed, Begærlighed, Bedrageri, Misundelse, Forbrydelse og alt, hvad der er samvittighedsløst.

Med hvilken stilfærdig Begejstring og Nidkærhed gik ikke Jesus og hans Disciple omkring blandt Mennesker og helbredte de syge og de syndige og prædikede Evangeliet om Himmeriges Rige! Hovedpunktet i Jesu Lære er samlet i een stor Udtalelse: "Du skal elske Herren din Gud med hele dit Hjerte og med hele din Sjæl og med hele dit Sind . . . og . . . din Næste som dig selv. Af disse to Bud afhænger hele Loven og Profeterne." Sand Religion kræver hele ens Hjerte og Sind, og det samme gør til en vis Grad enhver god Gerning, den indeholder. Dette er "Herrens Nidkærhed", Maalet for kristeligt Levned, som omfatter enhver ærlig Handling. Det er den Slags Begejstring, som Christian Science nu til Dags bringer for Lyset "imod Verdens Hindringer", der aabenbares som Fattigdom, Begrænsning, Synd, Sygdom og Død.

En saadan Nidkærhed eller Begejstring behøver, ligesom enhver anden sand aandelig Egenskab, at opelskes og at udøves i Ens daglige Liv. Ingen Blomst i Haven giver hurtigere efter for Indflydelsen af Vand, Solskin og fornuftig Omsorg, end Begejstring, naar den vedholdende opelskes. Hvis der er nogen, som midlertidigt er uden Arbejde, lad ham da begynde at opelske aandelig Begejstring, begynde at bruge Tro, Haab og Mod og inderligt udføre sin Hensigt om at tænke ret. Hvis der rejser sig Hindringer eller Modløshed, lad ham da til det yderste følge Mrs. Eddys Bud, hvor hun eftertrykkeligt siger os, hvorledes vi skal overvinde enhver Slags Hindring (samme Bog, S. 421): "Hold med Kraft fast ved den store Kendsgerning, som indbefatter alt, at Gud, Aand, er alt, og at der ikke er nogen foruden Ham." Ligeledes, hvis man har nølet med at studere Bibelen, hvorfor da ikke blive begejstret for den og studere den og dens aandelige Fortolkning, som den gives i den ovenfor nævnte Lærebog? Naar man benytter Tanken paa denne Maade, bør det fylde En med Begejstring for alt, hvad der har Værdi, og inspirere En med en saadan Nidkærhed for Sandheden, at Ens Følelse af Mangel og Begrænsning vilde give Plads for Erkendelsen af den Overflod af godt, som er omkring En overalt; og denne forbedrede Tænkning vilde afgjort lede til tilfredsstillende og lønnende Arbejde.

Tænk paa den Begejstring, som Paulus var fyldt af "imod Verdens Hindringer", da han drog ud paa sine tre store Missionsrejser for at bringe Evangeliet til Hedningernes Verden! Tænk paa de Hindringer, som Kirken i Efesus maatte møde med Mod og Begejstring paa den Tid, da Artemis' store Tempel overskyggede Byen med Afgudsdyrkelsens og Forhekselsens Trældom! Tænk paa Kirken i Rom, som kraftigt erklærede Sandheden til Trods for den bedrageriske Mytologi og fordærvede Moral! Tænk paa Johannes, som blev forvist til Øen Patmos, og som dog ved Forening med Gud naaede til en saadan aandelig Nidkærhed, "den genspejlede Levendegørelse af Liv, Sandhed og Kærlighed", at Staden, som ligger i Firkant, den nye Himmel og Jord, for ham blev en bevidst Virkelighed!

Fra sit Fængsel i Rom skrev Paulus til Filippenserne, hvorledes han stræbede fremad "imod Maalet, til den Sejrspris, hvortil Gud fra det høje kaldte os i Kristus Jesus". Ogsaa vi maa modigt og begejstret stræbe fremad "imod Maalet", det faste Livsmaal, som Mrs. Eddy satte for sig selv og for sine Tilhængere, nemlig (*Miscellaneous Writings*, S. 207): "At bibringe Menneskene den uforfalskede Erkendelse af praktisk, virksom Kristen Videnskab (Christian Science)".

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Zeal and Enthusiasm

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE important place which enthusiasm holds in regard to individual effort to improve world conditions, and to the righteous endeavor to withstand erroneous tendencies in human consciousness, is indicated in a modern dictionary, where, in differentiating synonyms, the following illustrative statement is made: "Against the hindrances of the world, nothing great and good can be carried without a certain *fervor, intensity,* and *vehemence;* these joined with faith, courage, and hopefulness make *enthusiasm.*" And "*zeal*" is considered as "burning *earnestness,* always tending to vigorous action with all the *devotion* of *enthusiasm.*"

The phrase "against the hindrances of the world" carries a meaning pertinent to present-day affairs, and is in line with what Paul wrote to the Ephesians: "Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. For we wrestle . . . against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." Zeal and enthusiasm, spiritually understood, form the armour of God. In the Glossary to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 599) Mrs. Eddy defines "zeal" in its highest sense as "the reflected animation of Life, Truth, and Love." When one considers that "animation" implies the power to quicken, to vivify or inspire, zeal intelligently applied becomes the active reflection of the vivifying power of the divine Mind, or triune Principle, God. Zeal and enthusiasm in this new light are seen as the spiritual impulsions by means of which one may work out his own salvation and protect himself against such "hindrances of the world" as general financial depressions, unemployment, greed, fraud, envy, crime, and every unprincipled thing.

With what quiet enthusiasm and zeal Jesus and his disciples went about among the people, healing the sick and the sinning, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom of heaven! The essence of Jesus' teaching is embodied in one grand statement: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind . . . and . . . thy neighbour as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." True religion requires all the heart and mind, and in its measure so does every good work which it includes. This is the "zeal of the Lord," the ultimate of Christian living, which embraces every honest achievement.

Angles

Fence-corners were his failing.
These he could not pass
Without a pause to gaze upon
Tall, rail-shadowed grass.

Let mustard-seed or iris,
Goldenrod or clover
Be cornered, and his sickle-blade
Lifted cleanly over,

Left them there for colored
Lighting of a fence
That crooked an arm about his strange,
Sharp-angled preference.

—FRANCES M. FROST, in "Hemlock Walls."

Music of Tripoli

Sometimes at dawn, when roofs and minarets were dazzlingly white against the sapphire sky, already shining in affluent sunlight while yet the labyrinthine streets at the bottom of stucco cañons lay in twilight gray, strange men from the desert would stalk by, making uncanny music. One of them, very tall and blacker than most, was dressed in a low-necked, short-sleeved garment, greatly abbreviated as to skirts; playing melodies in a minor mode unknown to the West, his stride was full of a dignity well-nigh appalling. Once or twice I tried to write these melodies in our own familiar notation, but it would have been as easy to transcribe the wind, or surf-beat on the sand.

The instrument slightly resembled a Scotch bagpipe, decorated with barbaric strings of shells and beads—an inflated skin with primitive mouthpiece, and at the opposite end two pointed projections like horns. These he held in either hand, and might almost have passed for the Japanese god of winds, blowing alternately, as the freak took him, typhoons and hurricanes, or zephyrs only strong enough to waft cherry-blossom petals from the bough; except that no element of the humorous crossed the stern, implacable face of this son of the desert. . . .

Generally passing about sunrise, these men of mystery sometimes went by in the night, the weird performance once or twice taking place about two o'clock in the morning. The minstrels always walked with peculiar swiftness, intent upon the serious business in hand. Listening for long to the mystic strains, a singular influence was discernible. One had actually to exercise distinct self-control not to follow after these enticing sounds, whithersoever they might beckon.

Hardly less insistent was an old woman who played upon a gimbel, like an undeveloped banjo, and sang in a high and cracked but tireless voice. . . . Taking her station against some white wall, prickly pears high above her head against the blue, she chanted for hours, surrounded by a fascinated audience gradually augmenting as her climaxes approached. One of the favorite African professions, apparently, this intoning stories to a circle of listeners.

There is more in it than mere sound. I have been myself transported bodily into the depths of Sahara by these monotonously chanted tales. I have felt the free winds blow in my face, as the racing dromedary bore me on to strange scenes over moon'lit sands.—MABEL LOOMIS TODD, in "Tripoli the Mysterious."

Japanese Fan

It seemed like such a simple thing
To unfurl a paper fan—
But then I walked in gardens
In far-away Japan.

I strolled beside a sleeping stream
Where water lilies grew,
And breathed the very air that came
From where magnolias blew.

The temple bells at Nikko
I heard with faint surprise,
And Fujiyama's snowy crest
Uprose before my eyes.

I stepped across a crescent bridge
And softly furled my fan—
For I had walked in gardens
In far-away Japan.

CHARLOTTE CHAMPENOIS.

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STOCKS RALLY WELL AFTER AN IRREGULAR DAY

Moderate Gains Made by Leading Issues—Closing Firm

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Stocks rallied in the last hour today, after having displayed considerable irregularity during the earlier dealings. The closing tone was firm.

U. S. Steel, Santa Fe, Allied Chemical, North American, Consolidated Gas and du Pont finished with net gains of 1 to 2 points.

Call money advanced to 3½ per cent, the highest rate of the year. Sales approximated 1,800,000 shares.

Wall Street received favorably the announcement that a number of Southern Pacific operatives had voluntarily accepted a 10 per cent wage reduction. While this was interpreted as indicative of probable action by labor employed by other railroads, Union leaders pointed out that the Southern Pacific workmen concerned were not affiliated with the larger rail unions.

Preliminary reports on Christmas retail business indicated that dollar volume of sales was lower than one year ago, but unit sales were as large, if not larger. Department stores had fewer returns of goods during the last Christmas season than in 1931.

Further decrease in oil production was in line with expectations. The daily average for the week ended Dec. 26 was 137,400 barrels less than the week preceding. The effect of this curtailment, it was said, might be sufficient to ward off necessity of another reduction in oil prices.

Other indexes of business condition failed to show much one way or the other. Power output for the week ended Dec. 26 was 3.3 per cent under the like week of last year, an improvement over the previous week when production was 5.3 per cent under the corresponding 1930 period.

The steel industry reported a gain of 1 per cent in production, which last week stood at 22 per cent of capacity. In January, production is expected by the industry to advance fairly rapidly to levels prevailing just before the December decline set in.

Last-minute bond selling for the purpose of registering income tax losses today brought a mixed price movement in the securities market.

At the same time, a number of railroad liens exhibited moderate advancing tendencies, and United States Government obligations recovered some of their losses.

Today was the last day of the year on which tax losses could be established by sales in the ordinary manner. Tomorrow losses can be recorded only by cash transactions that must be completed during the day.

Gains among the carriers were attributed, on the whole, to a better feeling regarding the future of the transportation systems. Also announcement that 15,000 shop employees of the Southern Pacific had accepted a 10-per cent wage reduction, effective Friday, was considered a bullish factor in the buying of best quality loans. The wage question of other roads is expected to be settled at a meeting of executives and union leaders at Chicago, Jan. 14.

Bonds of Atchison, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Illinois Central, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Northern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Erie and St. Louis & San Francisco were marked up in price.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans—	Today	Last Pre. Yr.	Ago
Stock Exch...	3 %	3 %	3½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate..	3½%	3½%	4½%
Com paper...	3½@4	3¾@4	2¼@3
Bar silver....	30½c	30¼c	31⅝c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days.	3 @4	3 @4	2¼@2½
4 to 6 months	3 @4	3 @4	2½@3

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	3⅛@3	3⅛@3	2	@1⅛
60 days	3⅛@3	3⅛@3	2	@1⅛
90 days	3⅛@3	3⅛@3	2	@1⅛
4 months	3⅛@3	3⅛@3	2⅛	@2
5 months	3⅛@3¼	3⅛@3¼	2¼	@2¼
6 months	3⅛@3¼	3⅛@2¼	2¼	@2¼

London Quotations

Call money	2½%	2¾%	1½%
Short bills	5¾@6	5¾@6	2⅛@2¾
3 mos bills	5⅛@6¼	5⅛@6¼	2-⅞
Bar gold	120s 8d	120s	85s 1½d
Bar silver	20 d	20 d	14⅝d

Boston Quotations

Call money	3½%	3½%	3 %
Com paper	3½@4	3½@4	3½@4
Coll loans	5	5	5

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	8%
Boston	3½	Budapest	8
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	8
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	6
Dallas	4	Helsingfors	8
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	6
New York	3½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	6
Richmond	4	Prague	6
San Francisco	3½	Paris	2½
St Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Soha	9½
Athens	11	Rome	7
Berlin	7	Tokyo	6.57
Berne	2	Stockholm	6
Bucharest	8	Vienna	8
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev	Parity
Demand	$3.39¼	$3.41¼	$4.8665
Cables	3.39¾	3.41¾	4.8665
France—franc	.0392	.0392	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1395	.1394	.139
Italy—lira	.0508	.0509	.0526
Germany—mark	.2375	.2389	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1395	.1390	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1885	.1895	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0160	.0160	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129	.0129	.129
Holland—florin	.4012	.4016	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1745	.1740	.1749
Norway—krone	.1865	.1875	.268
Poland—zloty	.1135	.1135	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0059¾	.0058¾	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0845	.0843	.193
Sweden—krona	.1905	.1910	.268
Swits'land—franc	.1945	.1953	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hongkong—dol	.2537½	.2562½	*
Shanghai—tael	.3350	.3350	*
India—rupee	.2875	.2650	.3680
Japan—yen	.3550	.3700	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4037½	.4050	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2580	.2581	.4345
Brazil—milreis	.0625	.0650	.1196
Chile—peso	.1200	.1212½	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2800	.2800	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.4500	.4500	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8112½	.8125	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4950	.4938	.4985

*Par unsettled.

WEDNESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 30	Last Dec. 29
14¼	2	Abitibi Pow & P	600	3¼	3	3¼	3⅛
52	4½	Abitibi pf	400	5	4½	4⅝	5
23½	3½	Adams Express	4900	3⅞	3½	3⅝	3¾
33½	22½	Adams Millis	100	25½	25½	25½	..
23½	10	Addressograph	300	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
11⅝	7	Advance Rumely	600	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
20	12¼	1.60 Affiliated Prod	2600	13½	13	13½	13⅝
109¾	47¾	4½† Air Reduction	1800	51¼	49¾	51	50½
10⅝	1¼	Airwav Elec App	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
20½	7	.40 Alaska-Juneau	5900	14½	13¼	14½	13½
12¾	2⅛	.. Alleghany Corp	9400	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛
59½	2	.. Allegh pf ww xxx	4200	2	2	2	2¼
85½	1⅝	.. Alleghany pf xw	300	2⅜	1⅞	1⅞	3¼
59	1¾	.. Allgh pf ww XL	600	2	1¾	1⅞	1¾
49¾	10	.60 Alleghany Steel	30	13½	12¼	13½	13¼
163¾	84	6† Allied Chem	11200	89½	87¾	88	87½
43¾	11	1 Allis Chalmers	3400	11⅝	10¾	11¼	11⅜
18⅞	7⅝	1 Alpha Port Cem	800	8	7⅝	7⅝	8¼
8½	½	.. Amal Leather	300	1	1	1	..
30	6	.. Amal Leather pf	100	6	6	6	6
23	11¼	2 Amerada	800	12⅜	11¾	12⅛	12
29¾	5½	.. Am Ag Ch Del	200	6⅝	6	6	..
62¾	12¼	2 Am Bank Note	800	14	13½	13½	13¼
68½	25	3 Am Bank Note pf	130	36½	35½	35¾	40
4¾	⅛	.. Am Beet Sugar	600	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
17⅞	1⅝	.. Am Beet Sug pf	300	2	1½	1½	2
38	10½	1.80 Am Brake S&F	200	14	13¾	14	14½
134¾	71	7 Am Brake S&F pf	10	76	76	76	..
129¾	58½	3† Am Can	17400	61⅜	59¾	60¾	59⅞
38¾	4½	.. Am Car & Fdry	2600	6⅜	5½	5⅞	6¼
86	20⅝	7 Am Car & F pf	480	27½	25¾	27	26
93¾	..	.. Am Chain	900	5¾	5½	5½	5½
48⅜	30¼	3† Am Chicle	200	31½	31½	31½	31½
21¾	5	.. Am Colortype	400	5	5	5	..
14½	5	.. Am Com Alcohol	400	7¼	6¾	7	6⅞
16	2½	.. Am Encaustic T	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
33½	7⅝	.. Am European	300	10	8	10	8
51¾	6¼	.. Am For Pow	4600	7¼	6¼	7¼	6⅞
90	18	6 Am & For Pow 6	700	22½	22¼	22¼	21⅞
100	20	7 Am & For Pow 7	800	27	25¾	27	25½
79½	10	.. Am & For Pw 3pf	1600	15	15¼	15	14
10⅜	4	1 Am Hawaiian	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅛
8	1	.. Am Hide & L	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
30	5½	.. Am Hide & L pf	600	9	8¾	8¾	..
31⅝	10½	2 Am Ice	400	14	13¾	14	13
26	5	.. Am International	1400	5½	5	5	5¼
1½	⅛	.. Am La France	1000	¼	⅛	¼	..
15	1⅜	.. Am La Fr pf	140	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
30¾	5	.. Am Locomotive	600	5¾	5¼	5½	5¼
99¾	29	7 Am Loco pf	1200	30¼	29⅞	30¼	29¾
57	1¼	.. Am Mach & Met	200	1¼	1	1	..
23¾	4⅞	.. Am Metal	400	6	5½	5½	5¾
89½	14	.. Am Metal 6%	140	16	15¾	15¾	15½
39⅞	1	.. Am Nat Gas pf	160	1½	1	1	1¼
34⅞	11⅝	1 Am Power & Lt	4200	15	14¼	15	14⅜
84	34⅞	4 Am P&Lt pf	600	40	39½	39½	38
102	44½	6 Am P&L 6% pf	400	51	50	51	50½
21½	5	.60 Am Radiator	6600	6⅞	6⅛	6¼	6⅜
12⅝	1¼	.. Am Republics	400	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
37⅝	7⅝	.. Am Rolling Mill	2400	8	7¾	8	7½
86	19½	5 Am Safety Razor	900	23¾	21½	23¾	22½
9	1⅜	.. Am Seating	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1⅜	⅛	.. Am Ship & Com	2100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
58½	17½	1½ Am Smelt & Ref	3600	19½	18½	18¼	18⅝
138½	75	7 Am Smelt & R pf	100	75	75	75	77
1⅛	⅛	.. Am Solvents & C	1800	⅜	⅛	⅜	⅜
9	1⅜	.. Am Solvents pf	900	⅞	⅝	⅞	⅞
31¼	5	.. Am Stl Fdries	1400	6¼	5¼	5⅝	6⅛
48¼	33	2½† Am Stores	400	33¾	33¼	33¾	33
60	34½	5 Am Sug Ref	400	37⅝	36⅞	36¾	36¾
201¾	112½	9 Am Tel & Tel	23600	117⅛	114⅜	117	115¾
105	18	.. Am Type Founders	500	20	20	20	..
80¾	23½	3 Am Wat Wks E	2600	28½	23½	23½	26⅛
107	64½	6 Am Wat pf 6	200	67	67	67	65½
79	21¾	3 Am WW&E ct	200	23½	23½	23½	..
11⅞	2¾	.. Am Woolen	1100	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
40	15¼	.. Am Woolen pf	1600	16⅞	15½	16⅞	16
18	2½	.. Am Writ Pap pf	100	2½	2½	2½	2¼
8¾	2½	.. Am Zinc Lead&S	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
43¼	9¼	.. Anaconda Cop	18200	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	9¾
26¼	8	.. Anaconda Wire	100	6	6	6	..
36	13	2.40 Anchor Cap	300	15	15	15	15
99⅞	69¾	6½ Anchor Cap pf	100	69¾	69¾	69¾	..
19½	4	.. Andes Copper	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
18	8	1 Archer Daniels	1000	10¼	10¼	10¼	11⅛
72	20	7 Armour Del pf	600	30½	30¼	30½	32½
4½	¾	.. Armour Ill A	600	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
2⅞	1⅜	.. Armour Ill B	1300	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
47	5½	.. Armour Ill pf	1400	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	5½
9	1⅜	.. Arnold Constable	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
28½	8¾	.. Asso Apparel Ind	900	13¼	11⅝	13¼	..
39⅜	5¾	1 Asso Dry Goods	400	6¾	6½	6¾	6
31	8¾	.. Asso Oil	20	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
203⅜	79½	10 Atchison T & Sf	1830	85¼	81⅞	85	82½
108¼	75¾	5 Atchison pf		77¼	77¼	77¼	76½
120	23¼	4 Atl Coast Line	600	29	25⅞	25⅞	28⅝
39	10	.. Atl Gulf & WI	400	10	10	10	10
33½	12	5 Atl Gulf&WI pf	200	15¾	15	15	15½
23⅝	8⅝	1 Atl Refining	4800	9⅛	8¾	9	8⅞
54	18	4 Atlas Powder	300	19	18⅞	18⅞	18
13½	2½	1 Atlas Stores	822	4	4	4	4
49¾	8½	4§ Auburn Auto	13350	135½	128¼	135½	128¾
2¾	⅛	.. Austin Nichols	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
23	14½	1½ Austin Nichols A	210	15	14¾	15	15
2½	⅛	.. Auto Sales	100	½	½	½	..
5	1	.. Auto Sales pf	1600	2	2	2	1¼
6½	2	.. Aviation Corp Del	3100	2¾	2½	2¾	2½

—B—

27⅞	4⅝	.. Baldwin Loco	1200	5	4⅞	5	5¼
104½	15	.. Baldwin Loco pf	120	16¼	15¼	16¼	16¼
87½	14	.. Balt & Ohio	13600	15⅞	14⅝	14⅞	15⅛
80½	25	4 Balt & Ohio pf	800	30	28½	29½	30⅜
66¾	18	3½ Bangor & Aroos	300	18½	18½	18½	18¼
10	1¾	.. Barker Bros	600	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2
60	25	6½ Barker Bros pf	10	30	30	30	..
15⅝	7½	.. Barnet L pf	10	9	9	9	10
14½	4	.. Barnsdall A	4100	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
81	37	4 Bealrice Cream	200	39½	39½	93¼	40
62	37½	3 Beech-Nut Pack	100	39½	39½	39½	39½
6½	1¾	.. Belding Hem	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
25½	12⅝	1 Bendix Aviation	4800	17½	17	17½	17
46¼	19¾	2 Best & Co	700	23½	22	22½	23
70⅝	17⅞	2 Bethlehem Steel	8700	19	18½	19	18½
123⅞	60	7 Beth Steel pf	600	63	61	63	61⅞
21	15	.. Bloomingdale	525	16	16	16	16
82½	50	7 Blumenthal pf	1000	55	55	55	..
43	18½	1½ Bohn Alum & Br	250	19¼	19	19	19½
17¼	7	.. Booth Fish	100	1½	1½	1½	..
76⅝	35⅛	3† Borden	6400	38¾	36⅞	38¾	37⅛
30⅞	9	1 Borg Warner	3600	9½	9	9¼	9½
22⅜	7½	1 Briggs Mfg	4800	8¾	7⅞	8¾	8
5¼	½	.. Brockway	1600	½	½	½	½
69¾	31½	4 Brooklyn Man T	900	34½	33	34¾	2½
94¼	63	6 Brooklyn M T pf	600	66	65	67½	65
13⅜	6½	.. Brooklyn Queens	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¼
64¾	46	6 Brooklyn Q pf	800	46¼	46	46	46
129¾	72⅜	5 Brooklyn Un Gas	600	74⅜	74¼	74⅜	73¼
45½	32¾	3 Brown Shoe	100	34	33½	34	..
9¾	2	.. Brunswick Balke	600	2½	2	2¼	2¼
9½	1⅜	.. Bruns Terminal	700	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝
20⅞	3¼	.. Bucyrus Erie	1900	4¼	4	4⅛	4½
34⅞	4⅝	.. Bucyrus E cv pf	1200	6⅜	6	6	6⅜
5⅜	1½	.. Budd Mfg	1600	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
13	9⅜	1 Budd Wheel	3100	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
10⅜	1¼	.. Bulova Watch	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
10½	1½	.. Burns Bros A cts	200	1½	1½	1½	..
51	1¾	.. Burns Bros A	300	2	2	2	..
10	¾	.. Burns Bros B	100	¾	¾	¾	..
32¼	10	1 Burroughs Add	1000	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	11½
31	13⅝	2½ Bush Terminal	1100	16⅛	13⅝	15⅞	16
004	50	7* Bush Term deb	10	51	51	51	51
1¾	⅜	.. Butte & Superior	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅜
20¾	3	.. Butterick	900	3⅜	3⅛	3	3⅛
69¾	10⅛	.. Byers	1500	12¼	11⅞	12	12¼

—C—

53	8	.. Calif Packing	1300	8½	8	8¼	8⅛
16	5¾	1 Campbell Wy&C	400	8¾	6⅛	6¾	6⅝
11⅜	3	.. Calumet & Hecla	900	3¼	3	3	3
45	10⅜	1.20 Canada Dry	1200	12	11⅛	12	11
45⅜	10¾	1¼ Canadian Pacific	9200	11⅝	11	11½	11⅝
25	17	1.60 Cannon Mills	200	17	17	17	17
16	4½	.. Capital Admin	300	5¾	5	5	5½
131½	33¼	.. Case Thresh	13100	41¾	40½	41¾	40¾
52½	10¼	2 Caterpillar Trac	5400	12	10⅞	11¼	11½
26	8⅝	.. Cavanagh D pf	100	6⅝	6¼	6½	6⅝
15	2½	.. Celanese Corp	400	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
14⅜	2⅜	.. Celotex Co	200	2½	2½	2½	..
37¾	7⅜	.. Celotex Co pf	10	8	8	8	8
13¾	1¾	.. Celotex cts	1500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
15¾	11	1½ Central Aguirre	1300	12¾	12	12	12¼
260	70	.. Central RR of NJ	400	69½	70	69½	..
30½	9⅞	1 Cerro de Pasco	200	11⅞	11½	11¾	11⅜
34	2¼	.. Certain-Teed	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
35	11	.. Certain-Teed pf	100	15	15	15	..
23¼	3¼	.. Checker Cab Mfg	1200	6	5⅜	6	5⅞
54	13⅜	3 Chesapeake Corp	1200	18½	15⅝	16½	15½
46½	23¾	2½ Ches & Ohio	6700	28½	27⅜	28⅜	27¾
6	1¼	.. Chi & E Ill pf	400	1½	1¼	1½	1
7⅞	2½	.. Chi & Gt West	300	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
27½	7½	.. Chi & Gt W pf	1100	10¾	10½	10½	10⅝
8⅞	1½	.. Chi Mil & St P	1600	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
15⅝	2½	.. Chi Mil & St P pf	2200	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
45½	5	.. Chi & N Western	6800	6¼	5¾	6	5⅞
15½	3¼	.. Chi Pneu Tool	1200	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
35	7	.. Chi Pneu T pf	100	7⅝	6¾	7⅜	8½
65½	7⅞	1 Chi Rock Isl & P	1300	9	8⅜	8¾	9
90	10¾	1† Chi RI&P 6%	700	13¾	11¼	11¾	12
101	14	.. Chi RI&P 7%	100	15½	15½	15½	15
23	8	3 Chi Yellow Cab	10	10	10	10	..
12⅜	8½	.. Chickasha Cot O	300	8½	8	8	9½
33¾	5¼	.. Childs Company	100	6	5½	5½	5⅞
25¾	11⅛	1 Chrysler	7800	13¼	13	13⅛	13⅝
37⅞	26	3.60† City Ice & Fuel	100	26½	26½	26½	26½
70	63½	6½ City Ice & F pf	10	70	70	70	69¼
4⅜	..	.. City Stores	2300	⅜	¼	¼	⅜
22⅞	8¾	1 Clark Equipment	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
34½	15	3 Cluett Peabody	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
170	97½	7½ Coca Cola	7400	105½	102¾	105½	104¾
53½	45⅝	3 Coca Cola A	300	46	45¾	46	45⅜
50½	24	2½ Colgate-Palm-P	100	27¼	27	27¼	26¾
47½	6½	.. Collins & Aikman	300	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	..
10½	7½	.. Colonial Bea Oil	200	10	10	10	10
32¼	6½	.. Colo Fuel & Ir	1300	7½	7	7½	..
45⅝	11⅝	1½ Columbia Gas	18700	13⅞	12¾	13½	12⅝
111¾	32	4 Columbian Carb	1500	38	33¼	35	33½
23¼	8	1.60 Comm Credit	700	10	9¾	9¾	9½
92	52	6½ Comm Cred 1pf	20	57½	56¾	57	56½
35½	20	3 Comm Cred A	1200	20¾	19½	19¾	19½
25½	15	2 Comm Cred pf B	20	17	17	17	17
34	15½	2 Comm Inv Tr	1800	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
8	⅝	.. Comm I Tr war	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
21½	6¾	1 Comm Solvents	4700	8½	8¼	8½	..
12	3	.30 Conwith Cas & So	12000	3½	3¼	3⅝	3¾
100¾	46	6 Conwith Cas & S 6pf	480	60½	59¼	59⅞	60½
34¼	10	2 Conde Nast Pub	100	10	10	10	..
14¾	6½	1 Congoleum Nairn	200	8½	8½	8½	8¼
18	3⅜	.. Consol Film Ind	400	4½	4	4	4⅛
15⅞	7¾	2 Consol Film I pf	300	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9¼
109¾	87¼	4 Consol Gas	11000	91½	90¼	90¾	90⅝
109	88	5 Consol Oil pf	400	88½	88¼	88¼	88¼
15½	8½	1 Consol Laundries	300	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
42½	10	6 Consol Rys Cu pf	200	11	10	11	10
1¾	¼	.. Consol Textile	1200	½	⅜	⅜	⅜
8½	⅞	.. Container A	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3	½	.30 Container B	100	⅞	¾	¾	¾
30	4½	.. Cont Baking A	500	5½	5⅛	5¼	5½
3⅜	½	.. Cont Baking B	2400	¾	⅝	⅝	¾
77½	40	8 Cont Baking pf	100	43	41½	43	43
62¾	30¼	3½ Cont Can	3000	35⅜	34⅜	35	34⅛
16⅞	3½	.. Cont Dis Fibre	200	4	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
81⅝	2	.. Cont Insurance	1200	21¼	19⅝	19¾	21½
61½	1	.. Cont Motors	1300	1⅜	1	1m	1⅛
12	5	.. Cont Oil	6500	5¾	5½	5⅝	5¾
12	⅛	.. Cont Shares	7700	⅜	⅛	⅜	⅜
86⅝	36¼	3 Corn Products	1200	40½	39⅝	40½	40⅜
18	2⅝	.. Coty	1300	3⅜	2⅞	3	2⅞
34½	20	2† Cream of Wheat	400	22	21½	21½	21½
8⅝	2	.. Crosley Radio	300	3¼	2⅞	3¼	2⅞
6⅛	1¼	.. Crown Zllerbach	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
63	30¼	.. Crucible Steel	1300	22½	20½	22½	20½
107	36⅞	7 Crucible Steel pf	143	44	41	43	40½
8⅝	⅝	.. Cuba Co	100	1	1	1	1
5½	1	.. Cuban Am Sug	1400	1¼	1	1	1
35	6	.. Cuban Am S pf	80	7½	7	7½	7
2⅝	⅛	.. Cuban Cane Pr	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
48⅞	20	4 Cudahy Packing	100	30⅜	30¼	30½	30⅜
100	25	4 Curtis Publishing		23	20	23	22
3⅝	1	.. Curtis-Wright	5700	1⅜	1	1½	1
8½	1⅜	.. Curtis-Wright A	700	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
41	7	.. Cutler Hammer	800	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞

—D—

22	3¼	.. Davison Chem	400	4½	3¾	3¾	3¾
8½	4½	1.60 DeBeers	50	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
22	13½	1.40 Deere & Co pf	300	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
157¼	64	9 Del & Hudson	400	71	71	71	72
102	17½

WOOL DEMAND IS SLOW WITH PRICES STEADY

Pickup Expected After Turn of Year—Foreign Market Restricted

The closing days of the year find the wool trade surprisingly confident regarding the coming year. There are not a few indications that there will be a good demand for wool after the turn of the year and while the supply is undoubtedly sufficient to cover all requirements up to the advent of the new clip, there is no unwieldy surplus.

In the trading of the last few days, which has been admittedly in rather small volume, there has been an outstanding demand for quarter-blood combing wools. Fleece quarter-blood combing of the Ohio-Michigan type has been sold at 21 cents without difficulty, and some wool is reported to have been moved at 21½c.

Prices Change Little

There has been some of the Mississippi River quarter-blood combing wool sold at 19 cents and some three-eighths has been sold at 21 cents. Three-eighths Michigan-Ohio wools are quotable at 23@24 cents.

In the territory descriptions, quarter-blood combing wools have been sold at clean costs varying from 38 to 43 cents. There has been some three-eighths coming territory sold in a modest way at 45@50 cents, clean basis.

Fine and half-blood wools have been rather neglected, but prices have shown little change. Mostly fine and fine medium territory wools of fair to superior character are quotable at 50@55 cents, the higher price being for the best staple fine wools and 12 months Texas wools in the original bags. For strictly graded fine staple and delaine wools the market is quotable at 57@58 cents, clean basis.

Fine Wool Demand

Half-blood staple combing territory wools are quotable at about 50 @55 cents, clean basis, while Ohio fleece wools of this quality have been moved latterly at around 23 or possibly 23½ cents for something very choice.

The woolen mills in some instances have been having a fair business, especially in the fine dress goods lines, which have called for fine wools. There has been some business in double A scoured pulled wools around 60 cents, while fine A supers have sold at 55 cents and A's at about 50 cents.

Medium and low grade scoured wools have been sold very moderately Fair-to-choice white B supers are quoted at 50@55 cents, with gray B's still quotable at 32@35 cents for dark wools and 35@38 cents for the light wools.

Foreign Market Restricted

Noils keep fairly steady, with good to choice white clear fine domestic descriptions quotable at 32@35 cents. Other grades ratably are quoted down to 22@23 cents for quarter-bloods.

Sales in the foreign markets have been distinctly restricted. Sales will be resumed in Australia—at Sydney, next Monday and in New Zealand at Wellington next Wednesday.

Offerings have been made from the River Plate markets this week at slightly lower prices. Offerings of super skirted 56s Montevideo wools have been made at 14 cents and Concordias at 13½ cents.

Carpet wools are slow, still, with prices low, best selections being offered at 10@10½ cents delivered in Boston.

Mohair also is slow of sale, with some sampling of kid hair for woolen purposes around 45 cents and some low hair selling to the carpet mills at about 7 to 10 cents.

DIVIDENDS

American Can Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 2.

Loomis, Sayles Mutual Fund, Inc., declared a quarterly dividend of 60 cents, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Thatcher Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 90 cents on the preferred, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 5.

The Reading Company declared a dividend of 50 cents, payable Feb. 11 to stock of record Jan. 14.

Eaton Axle & Spring Company declared a quarterly dividend of 12½ cents on the common, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Missouri Gas & Electric Service Company, part of the Middle West Utilities System, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent prior lien stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

Middle West Utilities Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Second National Bank of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 30.

Moloney Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the Class A stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 2.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

JERSEY CENTRAL

	1931	1930
Nov. gross	$2,852,547	$3,804,188
Net oper inc	251,453	443,852
11 mos gross	36,584,300	48,136,638
Net oper inc	3,766,315	6,844,835

PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA

	1931	1930
Nov. gross	$207,497	$272,931
Net oper inc	38,383	83,617
11 mos gross	2,703,506	3,584,037
Net oper inc	575,791	1,480,571

LONG ISLAND

	1931	1930
Nov. gross	$2,531,122	$2,954,624
Net oper inc	257,382	460,756
11 mos gross	33,534,881	36,691,389
Net oper inc	6,836,474	7,436,607

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN

	1931	1930
Nov gross	$419,156	$556,913
Net oper def	20,330	*31,281
11 mos gross	5,718,188	7,368,399
Net oper inc	289,433	1,008,859

*Income.

COLORADO & SOUTHERN
(Including Fort Worth & Denver City and Wichita Valley Ry.)

	1931	1930
Nov gross	$1,879,323	$1,744,318
Net oper inc	439,013	453,508
11 mos gross	18,587,460	19,041,339
Net oper inc	3,730,683	3,060,833

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND CUT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 30 (AP)—The Springfield Institution for Savings today reduced its annual dividend rate from 4½ to 4 per cent. It was pointed out that this action is in conformity with that taken by many other savings banks.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Consols for money today were 54¾; De Beers 3¼ and Rand Mines 2⅞. Money was 2½ per cent and discount rates—short bills 5⅝@6 per cent and three months' bills 5⅛@6⅛ per cent.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	30	29
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	17⅛	16⅝
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	17½	17
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	39	39
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	58⅛	58
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	68½	68⅛
Amer Inter 5½s '49	69	69
Amer Smelting 5s '47	89	89
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	102	101¾
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	103¼	103⅛
Amer T&T col 5s '46	99⅞	99⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	99⅝	99⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	96⅛	96
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103⅜	103⅛
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	71	70
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	9	8¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	72	70½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	63¼	61⅛
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sts	78¼	78⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	86⅛	86⅛
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	23	22⅝
Atlanta & Danv 2d 4s '48	18	18
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	77	76
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	77	77
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	40½	40½
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	62¾	62¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	71	70
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	44½	44½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	59	59
Balt & Ohio 5s ctf Swn div '50	68¾	68¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	64⅝	64⅝
Bangor & Aroos 5s '43	80	80
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	100	100
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	100⅛	100⅛
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	94	94
Boston & Maine 5s '67	67¾	67¾
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	100⅝	100½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	94⅝	93¾
Buff R & P 4½s '57	44	44
Broadway & 7th Av RR	2⅝	2½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	72	72
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	70¼	70⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	70⅛	70⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	72	70⅝
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '35	72	71⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	76	76
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	77⅛	77⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	78	78
Can North deb 6½s '46	93	92½
Can North deb 7s '40	91	90¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	58⅞	58⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '60	62½	62
Can Pacific 5s '44	78	78
Cen District Tel 5s	100½	100½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	25	25
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	75	74⅞
Cen Pacific 5s '60	65¼	65
Cen Pow Bk of Ga 5s	40	40
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	94	94
Ches & O con 5s '39	97	97
Ches & O 4½s B	75¾	75
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	96	95
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	12	11
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	46¾	46
Chicago M&StP gen 3½s '89	51	51
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	55	55
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	56½	56½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	6¾	6¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	32	31¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	57½	57½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	28¾	28
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	67½	67½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	53⅜	53⅜
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	47½	47½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	32	31¾
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	40	40
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	32	32
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	98⅛	98
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	106	106
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	65½	65
Chile Copper 5s '47	47⅛	46
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	85⅛	85⅛
Cin Un T 5s rct	97	97
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	61	61
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	95	95
Colonial Oil 6s '39	33½	32⅝
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	85	85
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	71¾	71
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	72⅛	71⅞
Com Credit Co 6s '34	92	92
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	80	80
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	20½	20½
Con Gas 4½s '51	91½	91
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	101½	101
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	99	99
Corn Products 5s '34	101	101
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	69½	69½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	46	46
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	1¾	1⅝
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	18½	18
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	33	32¾
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	35	35
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	26½	26
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	93½	92⅞
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100¼	100⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '49	99⅞	99¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	79	78½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	95	95
Duluth S Shore & Atl Ry	39⅛	39⅛
Erie RR ref 5s '67	38	38
Erie RR gen lien	47½	47
Erie RR gen 5s '75	35¼	35¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	3½	3⅜
Fla East Coast 5s ct	3¼	3
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	98	98
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '53	80	80
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	2	2¾
Goodrich 6s '45	40½	40
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	71	71
Gould Coupler 6s '40	23	23
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	87½	86⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	90½	90½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	67	67
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	73⅛	73⅛
Great Northern 7s '36 A	90¼	90¼
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	32½	32½
Houston Oil 5½s '40	53	53
Hudson Coal 5s '62	38½	38½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	54	53½
Humble Oil 5s '37	99	98½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	99⅜	99¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	99⅞	99½
Ill Central 4s '53	47½	47½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	42¼	42¼
Ill Central 4¾s '66	33½	33½
Ill Central SStL&NO 4½s '63	37	37
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	39	37
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	94	94
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	73½	73
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	46	46
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	44	43½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	42	42
Interlake Iron Corp 5s	80	80
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	38	38
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	39	38½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	28½	28
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	57	57
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	61	61
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	42½	41½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	12¼	12
Int Mer Mar 6½s 41	45	45
Int Paper 6s '55	29½	29
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	41½	41
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	47¾	47
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	44	43¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	60¾	60¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	83	83
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '61	82½	82
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	40¾	40¾
Kreage Foundation 6s '36	92	92
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	68	67¾
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	69¾	69¾
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	71	70
L'Autara 6s' 54	10	9
Lehigh C&N 4½s A '54	88¼	88¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	46½	45
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	48	48½
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	61	60
Louis & Arkansas 5s '69	38	37¾
L&N uni 4s '40	82	80¼
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	68	68
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	30	30
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61	90	90
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	90	90
Min StP & SSM 6s' 46	18	18
Mo K&T pl 4s B '62	50	49½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	40	40
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	50	50
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	30½	29¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	48	47
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	47½	47½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	47½	47½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	47¾	47
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	29¾	29½
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	11½	11½
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	12	12
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	94	94
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	72	69¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	85	83½
Nat Steel 5s	70¾	70½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '51	92¾	92¾
New Eng T&T 5s '52	99¾	99¾
N O T & M 5½s '54	30¼	30
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	71½	71
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	84	84
NYC&HR 4½s M	65½	64
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	65½	65⅛
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	72	71
NY C&HR cv 6s '35	86	85½
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	79¼	79¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	19½	18¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	24	23½
NY Chi & StL 6½s A '32	23½	23½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	31½	31½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	107½	107
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	90	90
NY NH&H 4½s '67	68½	67
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	87	86¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	41	40
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1	.50
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	2	2
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	96½	96⅛
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	52	52
Niag Share 5½s '50	60	60
Norf & W con 4s '96	86½	86½
Norf & W div 4s '44	82¼	82¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	20½	20½
North Am Co 5s '61	82	82
Nor Am Ed & C 5s '59	79	78
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	84½	84
Nor Ohio Tr&Lt 6s A '47	93	92¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	51½	51
Nor Pacific pr in 4s 97	78½	78⅛
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	78¾	77⅞
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	93	93
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	101½	101½
do 5s B	71	71
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	72	72
Otis Steel 6s '41	42¼	42¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	98	97½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	100⅞	100⅞
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '53	99¾	99
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	13½	13½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	38½	38
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	65	65
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	20	20
Penn Ixie Cement 6s '41	41¼	41¼
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	83½	83½
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	87⅛	88
Penn Railroad 4½s '70	65	64
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	83¾	83¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	77	76¾
Penn Railroad 4½s '81	68½	68½
Penn Railroad gold 4½s '36	97⅛	97
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	95	95
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	42	42
Philips Pet 5½s '39	48	54½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	85	84½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	84½	84⅜
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	96½	96⅛
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	38½	38
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	95	95
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	37½	37
Poco Coll 8s	89	89
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	25½	24½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	86½	86⅛
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	94½	94
Pure Oil 5½s '37	68¼	68
Pure Oil 5½s '40	67	66
Read rfg 4½s A '97	76	76
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	41	41
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	55	55
Rio G & W col 4s '49	43½	43
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	97	97
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	80½	80
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	65¼	65
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	25½	24½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	18	17⅝
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	32	32
Seabd AL rfg ct	3½	3⅛
Seabd AL adj 5s ct '49	⅛	⅛
Seabd AL 6s	3	3
Seabd A L 6s ctf	3	2¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	1½	1⅛
Seabd All Fla Ry rts	1⅛	1
Shell Union 5s '47	58⅛	58⅛
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	58	57
Shubert Theater 6s '42	2¾	1⅝
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	41⅝	41⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	65	64½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	72	71
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	90½	90½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	90½	90½
Southern Bell Tel 6s 1st 5s '41	99⅝	99
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	76	76
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	80	80
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	80¾	80
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	60	58½
Southern Pacific of Calif 5s '37	95	95
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	72½	72
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	72	72
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	40	40
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	40	40
Southern Ry con 5s '94	77¾	77¾
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	52	52
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	100	100
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100	100
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	85	85
Studebaker Co 6s '45	93	94
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	63	63
Texas Corp 5s '44	70½	70
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	87⅝	87⅝
Third Ave 5s '37	87	87
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30	29½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	75	75
Union Pacific Co 5s '47	48½	48
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	75	75
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	88	87½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	40	38½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	43	43
Virginia Ry 5s '62	80	80
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	93	93
Wabash RR 4½s '78	10	9
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	70½	70¼
Wabash RR 5s B '76	9⅞	9⅝
Wabash RR 5½s '75	9¼	9
Wabash RR 5s '80	9½	9½
Walworth 6s '45	21¼	20
Warner Qninlan 6s '39	28	28
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	26⅝	26½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100	100
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	99	99
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	101	101
West Shore 4s 2361	65¼	65
Western Pacific 5s A '46	34½	34
Western Union R E 4½s '50	76	76
Western Union col 5s '38	76	76
Western Union 6½s '36	83	83
Western Union 5s '60	67½	67½
Wheeling Steel 4½s '53	55¼	55¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	69m	69½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	78	78
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	30	30
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	28	28
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	61½	61
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	61	61

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Dec30	Last Dec29
3½s '47	97.28	97.24	97.24	97.26
1st 4¼s '47	99.	98.26	98.28	98.30
4th 4¼s '38	98.29	98.15	98.29	98.26
4th 4¼s reg	98.28	98.24	98.28	99.00
US 3s '55	83.15	83.8	83.15	83.4
US 3½s '49	85.	84.20	85.	84.28
US 3½s '43 Mar	90.30	90.30	90.30	
US 3½s '56	95.	95.	95.	94.16
US 4s '54	98.12	98.	98.12	97.26
US 4¼s '52	100.14	100.8	100.14	100.8

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	26¼	26¼
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	10½	10
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	10	10
Antioquia 7s A '45	10	10
Antioquia III 7s '57	10	10
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	39½	38
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	45⅝	44½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	45⅝	43⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	43½	42
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	44⅛	43
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	44	44
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	43¾	42
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	42½	42½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	44	43
Australia 4½s '56	43⅝	43⅛
Australia 5s '55	49½	49
Australia 5s '57	49¼	49
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	83	⅛ 83⅛
Austria Hydro 6½s	38	37½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	24½	24¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	80¼	80¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	82¾	82
Belgium (King) 7s '55	91¼	91
Belgium (King) 7s '56	91¾	91
Berlin (City) 6s '58	19⅝	18
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	29	28½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	29	28
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	21½	21½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	25	25
Bogota (City) 8s '45	17½	17½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	5½	5½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	5½	5½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	7	6½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	99½	99¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	15	14½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	15	15
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16½	15
Brazil (US) 8s '41	19½	18
Bremen 7s '35	27	27
Budapest (City) 6s '62	15	14
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	25½	25¼
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	26¾	26½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	15½	15½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	84¾	84¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	88½	88½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	10¾	10
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	9	9
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	26	25
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	10½	10
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	10⅞	10½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	7⅞	7½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	10¼	10⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	10½	10⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	10½	10⅛
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	14	12
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	10½	10¼
Chilean Loan 7s '60	10½	10½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	23	23
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	23	23
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	23	23
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	24	24
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	33½	33½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	35	35
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	82	81
Denmark (King) 4½s' 62	58	58
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	62	61
Denmark (King) 6s '42	67¼	66
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	61	60
Duke Price Power 6s '66	69	68
Dutch Ex 5½s March '53	79½	79½
Dutch El 6s '47	95¾	95¾
Dutch El sf 6s '62	82	82
Estonia Bank 7s '67	34	33¾
Fiat 7s '46 war	76	76
Finland 5½s '58	38	38
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	39½	39½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	112⅛	112
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	32½	32
German 7s '49	53½	53
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	24½	24½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	26	25½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	26½	25½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	31	31
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	17⅜	15
Germ El Pow '53	25	25
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	25	25
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	24	24
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	24	23
Greek 6s '68	33	33
Harpen 6s '49 ww	27	27
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	38	37½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	24	20½
Hungary Mun 7s '46	11	11
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	13	11¾
Iseder Steel 6s '48	22	21¾
Irish Free State 5s '60	70	70
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	62	62
Italy (King) 7s '51	85	84¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	44¾	44¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	78⅞	78
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	33	32
Karstadt 6s '43	16½	15½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	39	38
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	25	25
Leonhard El 7s '52 xw	58¾	58¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	99½	99¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	99½	99½
Medellin 6½s '54	10⅜	10⅜
Mex (Rep) 4½s A	3½	3½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	64¼	63¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	13	13
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	67	67
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	20½	20½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	13¾	13½
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	101½	101½
New South Wales 5s '57	43¼	43
New South Wales 5i '58	43	43¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	96	96
North German Lloyd 6s '47	23	23
Norway (King) 5½s '65	63½	63½
Norway (King) 6s '43	69	68
Norway (King) 6s '44	68½	68½
Norway (King) 6s '52	65	62
Norwegian El 5½s '57	53	53½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	57¾	57¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	62¾	62¾
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	49¾	49¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	91	90½
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	96	96
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	90	89½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	6	5½
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	5½	5½
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	48	48
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	47¼	46¾
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	49

FASHIONS AND DRESSMAKING

For Southern Shores and Woods

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

EACH year the southern resort season has its première at an earlier date. Once it offered a welcome escape from the rigors of a winter; but latterly the establishment of permanent winter homes in southern climes has hastened the exodus. Entertainment is on a large scale and has produced a demand for fashions in dress of distinctive types and even greater diversity than the ordinary winter wardrobe. Summer finery is displayed alongside equipment for winter sports, against the backgrounds of Christmas holly and tinsel. Some couturiers this year were ready even at Thanksgiving with suggestions for a wardrobe suitable for the blossom-perfumed southern lands. Such designs include the best among French creations reproduced in this country as well as models by American designers.

The range of styles is wide and of diverting contrasts. The woman who clings to the latest expression of feminity in dress will revel in the pretty soft things for afternoon and evening and for all-day wear. The sportswoman will find novelties and smart togs which are mannish, even boyish, rugged, picturesque and practical.

For All Tastes

In the dressier models the frills and elaboration of details with which the public was threatened in a revival of Victorian and Eugénie fashions are nowhere in evidence. Instead, however intricate the architecture of gowns, the effect is simplicity. Skirts, in whatever costume, are fitted snugly over the hips with the normal waistline defined, usually emphasized with a belt either of the same goods as the dress or the fine leather. These belts are sometimes a high light in the costume, and suède is used on gowns of sheer materials with unique and striking effect. Bodices in new and interesting treatment are shown in all of the collections. Deep yokes, vestees, figured with plain fabric, are used in frocks of silk and wool-crêpe, and cape collars give the drop-shoulder effect in models of many different materials.

Simple daytime frocks of the sports type are made in one-piece models, more often with a jacket to match, and two- and three-piece ensembles are particularly good this year. Davidow is having great success with skirts of white crêpe or flannel and overblouses or jackets of color—bright red, brown, green or blue novelty goods, made with tailored simplicity. A frock of red-and-white-striped mercerized cotton has a three-quarter coat of red homespun. A one-piece of Rodier's white frostlik has fagoted seams over the hips and a gay touch in the belt of red-and-white chenille. The models in this collection are conventional but exceptionally chic. Simpson has designed some delightful sports clothes of silk piqué, wool, silk-crêpe, wool lace and a novelty wool that bears Chanel's name. These are quite out of the ordinary, with here and there a soft and flattering motif. A one-piece frock of white wool lace is made with the upper bodice and short sleeves transparent; and a wide belt is fashioned of white and green suède. A sports suit of white glove silk has a little jacket of white suède and a wide belt of blue suéde. In a tri-color suit of printed silk piqué a straight short coat with elbow sleeves is worn over the frock. With this is shown a white felt hat. Chanel wool is used for a black one-piece which has scarlet braid for a belt and lacing the sleeves.

On the Beach

An entire tub outfit for sports and general wear is shown by Mayehofi—wearable little frocks and suits of silk crêpe, sheer woolens, shantung, linen and much cotton, including English broadcloth, piqué, ratine and dimity. The styles are youthful and smart and include two original models from Schiaparelli. Life on the beach is anticipated in the large assortment of togs for bathing, swimming, and lounging under southern skies. New models in shorts; three-piece swim suits of wool jersey and cotton corduroy; combinations of sturdy sail cloth and fine cotton; and shirts of cotton jersey, like those men wear, in stripes of vivid colors, are included in the paraphernalia borrowed from masculine styles.

This season's colors for the beach are vivid and decorative, deep orange, tangerine, scarlet, duckblue, emerald. A great deal of white will be worn, all-white and white with color. Brown is used in effective combination with white, with orange and green. Beach coats shown by Mary Lee are long loose affairs of closely woven cottons, in beige or tan with stripes of brilliant color in he sleeves. Pajamas have gone conservative in cut, and the new styles are altogether serviceable and are fashioned in cotton, linen, silk, most of them using plain colors for the trousers with a bolero of contrasting color, a print or plaid. A suit of heavy orange linen has a vest of green-and-white plaid taffeta, which also borders the bolero and bottom of the trouser. A dashing model from Patou consists of white flannel slacks with a short blue naval jacket and blue beret. This suit conceals the swimming shorts and shirt beneath.

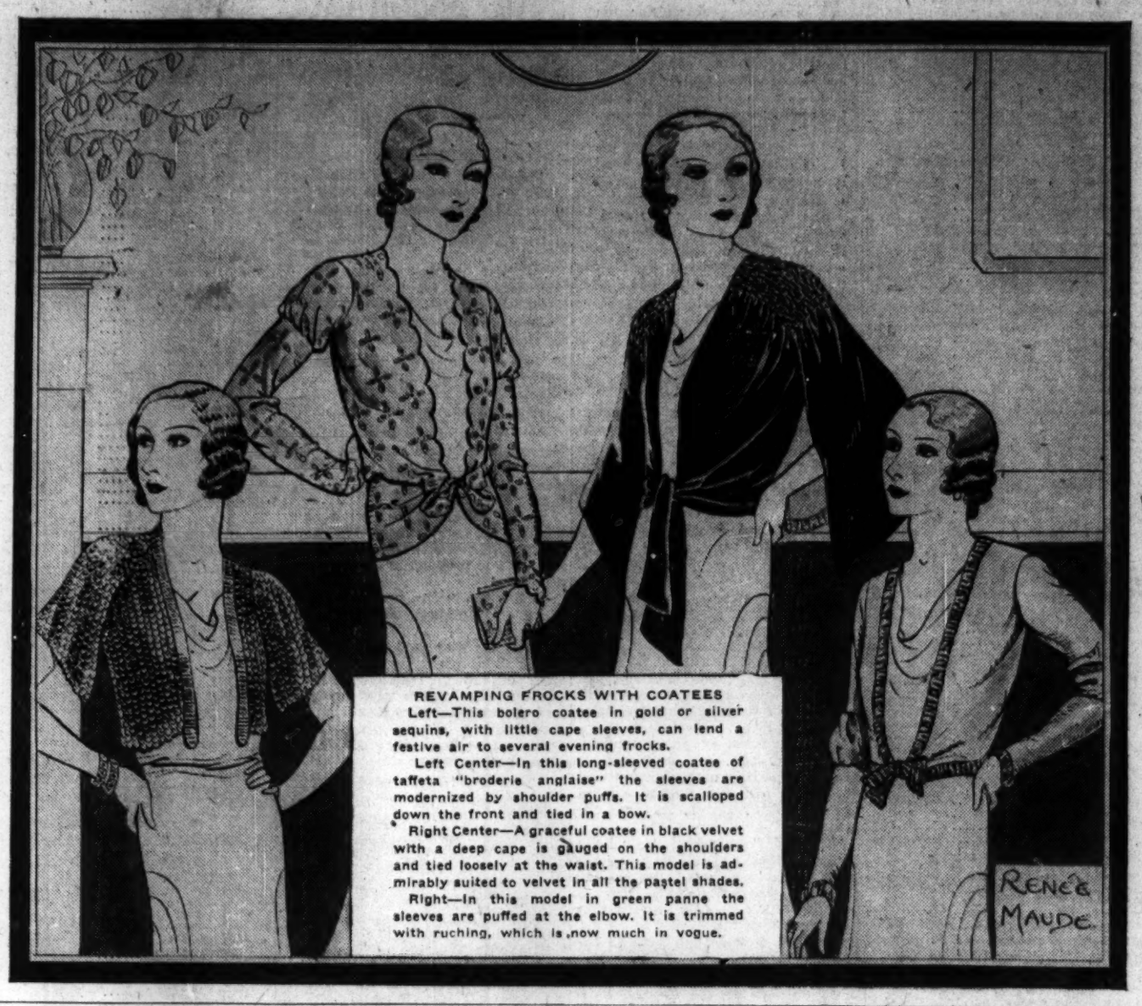
Gentle Evening Frocks

Evening dress for the south is designed in a gentler mood. The fabrics are sheer and soft, georgette, crepe, net, satin and some lamé taffetas of elusive texture, and chiffons. The creations of Boué Soeurs recently presented in their New York revue were the quintessence of beauty and elegance. There were, of course, some gowns of the type made famous by this Paris house. For instance, an evening gown, very bouffant, of pale blue taffeta embroidered in festoons of flowers in Dresden colors and deep flounces of silver lace; a dance frock with skirt of two deep flounces of net embroidered in gilt over flesh pink; and a charming frock of exquisite workmanship in a shell-pink tulle having the bodice top and apron front of embroidered white Brussels net. In striking contrast to the delicate evening shades was a model in black chiffon, with bodice-top of black Chantilly lace, and a very bouffant skirt with clusters of small silk roses in Dresden colors placed here and there on the deep flounces. A twist of silver ribbon outlined the décolleté neck.

In this diversified collection were models designed in a distinctly modern manner. The lines were slender, the fabrics supple and clinging, presenting striking contrasts of dull and brilliant finish. Flesh chiffon, sparkling with finely cut crystal beads, made a stunning dinner gown. The chiffon was gathered in a deep flounce about the bottom. A wreath of small ribbon flowers in pastel shades about the low-cut neck suggested the romantic lei which first made its appearance in last winter's fashions. Lace was used in new and charming ways. Deep fringe of crystal beads gave subtle grace to a gown of ivory lace. Overelaboration was cleverly avoided in a black-and-white ensemble which will be as suitable for town wear as for the southern resorts. The gown was made of black lace, décolleté and sleeveless; and a short coat of white lace had dolman sleeves, tight at the wrist, and a little rippling peplum joined to the waist at the back was separate in front where the jacket was cut to form a bolero.

The mode for spring was forecast in the taffetas, plain and printed. A frock of black taffeta was trimmed with little ruffles edged with cherry velvet ribbon forming a peplum on the skirt and trimming on the bodice. Quite out of the ordinary was a taffeta printed in large flower pattern. A ruffle of the silk formed a peplum at one side of the skirt, balancing a sash at the other side. The bodice had a strap over but one shoulder and a ruffle of the taffeta was worn as a bracelet on one arm.

Evening wraps for the South were such as will surely be worn also for spring and summer in the North. The materials were taffeta, lamé, satin and some transparent velvet.



REVAMPING FROCKS WITH COATEES

Left—This bolero coatee in gold or silver sequins, with little cape sleeves, can lend a festive air to several evening frocks.

Left Center—In this long-sleeved coatee of taffeta "broderie anglaise" the sleeves are modernized by shoulder puffs. It is scalloped down the front and tied in a bow.

Right Center—A graceful coatee in black velvet with a deep cape is gauged on the shoulders and tied loosely at the waist. This model is admirably suited to velvet in all the pastel shades.

Right—In this model in green panne the sleeves are puffed at the elbow. It is trimmed with ruching, which is now much in vogue.

RENÉE MAUDE

Treading the "Color Path"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ACCESSORIES now rank so high in the fashion world that many a large department store is devoting valuable selling space to these smart novelties. Where such an accessory shop is not featured, a clever stylist, specializing in accessories, usually arranges groups of accessories in various sections of the store where they will attract the most attention. Colors having special fashion significance or those appropriate for a particular event or holiday are naturally chosen for display. In some establishments accessory displays are treated as a decorative feature, colors changing from week to week—green being stressed at one time, then red, and next yellow, and so on through the gamut of so-called "accent" colors. It is surprising how such a display of one-color accessories promotes sales, as even a chance shopper is impressed by the number of attractive details offered in matching colors. At another time, an accessory display may feature the same articles, but in all the variations of color in which they are obtainable.

The observing woman can learn much of color harmony and contrast, as well as suitability and beauty in details of dress, by studying carefully arranged accessory displays and groupings. The suggested ensembles often give one an idea of how variety and color can be introduced into one's present wardrobe without undue expense or trouble, as in the category of "accessories" are now included practically all the small details of adornment that are easily removed from the dress or outside garment—jewelry, neckwear, scarves, buttons, belts, flower ornaments, handbags, and the like; also the more important items of gloves, hats, shoes and hosiery.

The accepted rule in selecting accessories is that they shall either match or contrast with the basic color of the ensemble, established by the dress or coat. It is claimed that 80 per cent of important accessories, such as shoes, hats and handbags, either match the basic ensemble or are chosen in black, the note of contrast appearing in the trimming, which adds an "accent" color. It is this touch of contrast that links one item to another so that they complement one another and result in a smart accessory ensemble. It is often possible to have the touch of contrast in detachable form, such as a trio of green ornaments—a belt-buckle, a clip to slip over the edge of an envelope purse, and a double-headed pin for the hat—all appropriate for wear either with a black or brown ensemble and all easy of adjustment and removal.

Standardization of color, as now practiced, minimizes the uncertainty of matching both basic and accent shades. Some establishments specialize on a so-called "color path" for accessories, so that a customer purchasing a brown handbag, for instance, is assured the same shade in shoes, gloves, belt and other details. In like manner a red or blue belt has its matching note in a flower ornament, handkerchief, piece of costume jewelry, and other items.

Still another method of simplifying the matching process is what is sometimes known as an "ensemble accessory guide." This is a clever device adopted by some manufacturers of ready-to-wear garments, consisting of an attached sample of the material of which the garment is made, accompanied in some cases by a second bit of material suggesting an appropriate contrast or accent color. These samples, when taken to the accessory department of the shop, act as a guide and one finds a grouping of accessories, all in the correct "color path," whether matching or contrasting articles are desired.

Accessories of leather or kid, as used in shoes, handbags, belts and gloves, often match as to surface as well as color. A shoe or handbag with a trimming of differently surfaced leather, either lighter or darker than its dominant tone, may be matched with gloves oversewn or cuffed; a belt showing contrasting surface of leather; and even fancy leather buttons. Suède applied on kid and patent leather applied on suède are novel surface combinations that can be carried out in various items of the street ensemble.

Saleswomen chosen for the accessory department of a shop are usually well-drilled in grouping their wares to suit the needs of different customers and are ready to explain the practical advantages of several interchangeable accessory ensembles. It is this intelligent and interested service that is appreciated by women who must present varied and smart appearances with but few basic costumes.

Merry Clothes for a Merry World

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

"ADVENTURE, Madame, is around every corner! I did not come to tell American women how to dress—they know how; but I feel that perhaps—well, perhaps they might sometimes value a little more charm."

Thus spoke Mme. Paule Madoc, member of the great Paris dressmaking house of Ardanse, of which the Baroness Accurti is the head.

When she received me, Mme. Madoc was gathering up the happy memories of a visit to New York—just then at the point of terminating—which may fairly be called triumphant. The purpose of her coming was to show models from Ardanse, but Mme. Madoc is not the kind of person to do things in a usual way. The clothes which she displayed she had designed for herself, and instead of having professional models, she herself wore the frocks, not with swinging steps on extended platforms, but simply, explaining their style points.

Exposition

"The brown wooten material of this walking suit, Mesdames, is woven in Scotland for the House of Ardanse. It is water-resistant, soft and hangs well without clinging. The bell-hop collar is chic; the leather belt, made for our House, is smart, but very smart, Mesdames, with its severe steel buckle. The skirt is 12 inches from the floor, the length which I like best for this style of costume. And I am wearing under it, as you see, a red blouse. Such a gay little surprise breaking through!

"And now, Mesdames, I have changed to a travel costume, 'Le Train Bleu,' I call it, for one of our de luxe trains. It is serious-looking, but serious with its tongue in its cheek! It is demure but alert for adventure, I assure you. The hat (all the world loves a secret!) conceals tantalizingly one side of the face; but the secret of the mysterious countenance is revealed by the sudden up-tilt on the other side (all the world loves to guess the secret!)

"Mesdames, I have put on a Sunday evening frock. I like much to design this type of dress. The skirt I have made long to the floor, which I prefer from five o'clock till evening, when a skirt should be raised to the instep or ankle. Look particularly at the sleeves. They are my own invention, showing a geometrical cut which makes them look as tight as the skin but which, nevertheless, gives under the motion of the arm without showing that it gives. And what a supple crêpe! See how it lends itself to geometric pattern, which I use for everything. This crêpe is woven for our House alone."

New York has converted Mme. Madoc to the knitted costume, that is, to certain knitted costumes. A well-known manufacturer noticed that in her wardrobe she had not a single knitted frock, and he interviewed her on the subject. "No, no, I have no interest in them," she insisted. "They make women look like sausages." But finally she did go to the mills to see what was being done and as a result of this visit a special knitted material, which does not stretch and which does not make women look like sausages but like slim and graceful towers, is being fabricated for the House of Ardanse. Mme. Madoc feels that New York has suggested to her new themes in sports clothes which will enrich her collections.

Evening Themes

Ardanse has always been particularly active in the field of evening clothes. "All for the great lady, Madame. Our décolletages, therefore, are moderate."

"Do you agree, Mme. Madoc, with M. Lelong, that the period frock is stupid today; that one must dress not to escape but to express one's own particular tick in the time rhythm?"

"Ah, no. What did M. Lelong say? At night I love the grand costumes of the past—Louis XIV and Louis XVI; for Louis XV, I care less. And not at all, oh, not at all, for the Empress Eugénie. But the Renaissance! For myself I design always Renaissance frocks for the evening. They are my type. There is plenty of freedom in all these for modern dancing."

"When did you begin to design dresses, Mme. Madoc?"

"For some time I was a concert pianist. Perhaps a good one, perhaps a very bad one; it is not for me to say. But in any case, Madame, there are many great musical artistes and few great dress designers. For me, when I hear far away a rhythm, I see supple drapery; and a melody, a harmonization, I translate instantly into patterns done in color and texture. I see them but I can't draw them; so I must keep them in my memory till I am again in my studio. Then I take a helpless pencil and I say to a wonderful young girl who assists me: "It is like this; an angle here, a triangle there; and there the waistline; and toward the bottom, ruffles spread like a hovering gull." And she draws the picture.

"Have I told you what you wish to know, Madame? But please come to Paris. There I could show you. You should not wait so long between visits. For me, I am coming back to your country next year, perhaps to visit 40 cities with our collections. And so, in any case, au revoir!"

A STUDY IN COLOR HARMONIES Wide World

This Frock Shades From Apricot Through Pale Brown to Russet.

The prevalent interest in dark colors under the play of artificial lights is here charmingly expressed by an ombre effect shading from a light bodice to a gradated flounce terminating in russet, which sends reflections of darkness upward, which are caught, as it were, by the sleeves and bustle bow.

Colorful Coatees

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"I HAVE worn this frock many times, and it is still good, but how can I give it a new look?" This is a question that every woman asks herself at some time or other. The present fashion, therefore, for having separate coatees is a boon to those who are endeavoring to be wisely economical. By this means variety can be given to an evening frock, and a clever woman can even make these delightful little garments from pretty frocks or wraps which, in the ordinary way, might be cast off.

This pleasant way of adding interest to a gown is particularly useful when paying visits. With a couple of evening dresses and three or four coatees which blend or contrast well with both of them, one may be equipped for almost any evening occasion.

Take, for example, two simple and well-cut frocks, one in white and the other in green or in one's pet color. The cape-sleeved bolero could be worn with either frock for festive evenings. For informal occasions one would perhaps select the green frock and add the long-sleeved taffeta "broderie anglaise" coat in a lighter or deeper shade to tone. This would look equally well with a white gown, especially with a green bag to match.

Black velvet looks almost as well with color as with white; the third figure is wearing one of the season's favorite models. The new coatee on the right would be lovely in a deep shade of green ring velvet or panne. It has "period" sleeves and could be worn for almost any evening engagement with a suitable gown. Of course the two evening dresses might each have a separate matching coatee to start with, in which case one might also wear these interchangeably.

Surely the originators of these friendly little garments thought of the advantage of lighter luggage, for how much less room is needed for a couple of coatees than for two extra frocks! Really, the designers have met one's needs very successfully, for these little scraps of silk and velvet are very becoming and very charming.

Fashion Nuggets

In a range of shades, blue is being favored for all-time wear. For dressy afternoon and dinner, Vichy-blue is high style. It has a smartness all its own, and when used in combination, is specially effective. Navy blue combined with white is distinctively sports for resort wear.

There is a growing tendency toward the more tailored garment for spring; with it may be an occasional touch of color contrast. The sleeves will be more closely fitted and the skirts will have less flare, invisible pleats appearing at the side seams or as groups in the center front.

Separate coats of velveteen and corduroy are considered smart for southern wear. Tricky fastenings, scarfs which drape into cowl necklines, and elbow sleeves are some of the versions employed. White leads as to color with yellow a close second.

Look for advertisement of local ENNA JETTICK DEALERS *elsewhere in this issue.*

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Whittemore's OIL PASTE Shoe Polish

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MANY HOBBIES APPEARING AT BOSTON SCHOOL

Opportunity Courses Attract Men Who Like to 'Fuss' Around House

Many men go to school for a hobby. Originally designed to provide an opportunity for men and boys to take up some trade other than the one at which they work during the day, the Boston Opportunity School has been called upon to administer to many interests.

Confirmed "fussers" around the house come to the school to learn to "fuss" intelligently. They want to make a chair, a table, a chest with their own hands. They rebel at the white collar. These men have been working at the school workshop nightly and, according to Mr. John Boyan, director of the school, must have a good part of their home furnished by this time.

The diplomas consist of the capacity to do something. An owner of an automobile may enter the school just to learn how to get his car under way on a cold morning. There are many such men in the school, men who want to know what is behind the dashboard of their cars, and how to get the stalled machine under way.

The radio shop is particularly well attended. Not all of the students in the course intend to take up radio as a profession—all the radio many of them have anything to do with is the one at home and the one the parts of which they strew over their workshop bench at night.

There are more, undoubtedly, who come with a less unrestricted attitude. Promotion in the work in which they are engaged or a successful transfer to another trade motivate the majority. Marked is the tendency today for the worker to diversify his lines. Unemployment has taught labor that it must possess a mobility of service that lends itself to many demands. So they come to the school to be efficient "jacks of all trades," in order to outguess the business cycles.

News of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

A CORRESPONDENT is anxious to be placed in possession of some particulars of the genealogy of Lord Ampthill, Pro Grand Master of England. To give the particulars in detail would require the space of a very large volume. The family name is Russell and the parent branch of the family is represented by the Duke of Bedford. Lord Ampthill is the son of Lord Odo William Alfred Russell, P. C., G.C.B., G. C. M. G., brother of the ninth Duke of Bedford. Lord Odo Russell was a well-known diplomatist, secretary at Constantinople, Washington and Florence, afterward, for 12 years, the monarch's representative at Rome, where Lord Ampthill was born. He went on a special mission to Versailles during the Franco-Prussian War in 1870, and was agent plenipotentiary with the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury at the Berlin congress in 1878; he was ambassador to the Court of Germany from 1871 to 1884. He became Baron Ampthill in 1881 and was succeeded by his son, the present Lord Ampthill in 1884.

* * *

The name of Russell is derived from one of the fiefs which the first chieftain of that name possessed anterior to the conquest of England in Lower Normandy in the ancient barony of Briquebic, where is the Cape de la Rozel, taken from "roz," the rook or castle of the chessboard, and "el" synonym for "eau," water. The family is said to have been known under the name of La Rozel from 1012, but there is no documentary evidence until 1066, the year of the Norman Conquest. In the reign of Henry VI, Sir John Cornwall (Lord Fanhope) built a castle on the manor of Ampthill, in Bedfordshire. Queen Catherine of Aragon resided here for a time. The manor was purchased in 1842 by the Duke of Bedford and has remained in the family ever since.

* * *

The province of North and East Yorkshire has lost the services of Lieut.-Col. Miles Stapylton, who in 1914, succeeded Lord Bolton as Deputy Provincial Grand Master. He had served under two Marquises of Zetland and had held the office of Provincial Grand Master since 1919. He was a man of many interests, a descendant of one of the most ancient families in Yorkshire, which has been settled at Myton Hall, where he lived, since the beginning of the seventeenth century, but came originally from Stapleton-on-Tees. Quite early in Norman times there was a Sir Miles Stapylton, Miles being a family name of considerable antiquity. One of his ancestors was Receiver General in the north parts for Charles I.

* * *

The Freemasons of Gloucester are presenting the Mayoress with a civic chain and badge of office, which will be held in trust by the Corporation. A point of special interest is that exactly 50 years ago Gloucester Freemasons presented the badge which forms the centerpiece of the City High Sheriff's chain. It was presented to Henry Jeffs, who was then the Master of Zetland Lodge. This year it is being worn by Wallace Harris, who also is Master of Zetland Lodge.

* * *

For many years fraternal relationships have been mantained between the lodges in Eastbourne (England) and the lodges in Eastbourne (New Zealand). Recently the High Commissioner for New Zealand attended a meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Sussex, held at Brigton, when he presented the Provincial Grand Master, Major R. Lawrence Thornton, with mauls and gavels for each of the six lodges in Eastbourne from the Eastbourne Lodge, 271, New Zealand. These mauls and gavels were made of wood known as puriri, which is found in New Zealand in very limited quantities. It is so rare that when it was proposed to make two chairs of it for the upper and lower houses of Parliament, only sufficient ould be obtained to make the chair for the upper chamber.

* * *

J Russell McLaren, president of the Board of General Purposes, in succession to Sir Alfred Robbins, has just succeeded him in another capacity—as president of the Kirby Lodge of Instruction festival, one of the most important gatherings connected with the Emulation Lodge of Improvement. Emulation has been described as the greatest stickler possible for accuracy and the position in this respect was defended by the president. Could they take the House of Commons as the most civilized assembly? he asked. Everything there was bound up with ritualistic ceremonial and there were many rules of procedure. They all knew how necessary ritual was and they endeavored to do their best so that initiates could judge Freemasonry by efficiency in the ritual. Many objected to the Emulation system as being mechanical but they desired to hand on the ritual as they received it. As a general rule it was much more likely to get an intelligent ceremony from one who had had the ritual burned into him at a Lodge of Instruction than the one who delivered it haphazardly and only half learnt. It was not memory that was developed there so much as a more useful faculty akin to an ear for music.

* * *

The foundation stone of a new Masonic Temple at Shiremoor, Northumberland, has just been laid. The temple will be the property of Lodge Vandeleur, founded and consecrated in 1912 by Colonel C. W. Napier-Clavering, then Provincial Grand Master.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

Birmingham (Second Church): Erlanger Theater, 3 p. m., Jan. 3.

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport: Bassick Junior High School, Fairfield Avenue, east of Clinton Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 4.

Hartford (Second Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 5.

FLORIDA

Jacksonville: Church Auditorium, First and Laura Streets, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 7.

MASSACHUSETTS

Cotuit: Church Edifice, Main Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 31.

Taunton: Cohannet School Hall, Cohannet Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 3.

Worcester (First Church): North High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 3.

NEW JERSEY

Orange: Orange High School, Central and Lincoln Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 5.

NEW YORK

Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 7.

Mount Vernon: Westchester Woman's Club Auditorium, 110 Crary Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 9.

New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue, at Sixty-third Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 9.

New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 8.

New York (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 4. Radiocast Station WMCA.

Rochester (Second Church): Eastman Theater, Main Street, East, corner Gibbs Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 7.

Syracuse: De Witt Theater, 468 South Salina Street, 12:15 p. m., Jan. 7.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence (Second Church): Elks Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 3.

CAMPAIGN TO SQUELCH ARMS OUTPUT STARTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The Pennsylvania Committee for Total Disarmament discussed the part played by armaments in precipiating the present Manchurian situation and passed a resolution at a meeting here urging a constitutional amendment to prevent the production of war materials in the United States.

Dr. William I. Hull, chairman of the disarmament committee, will officially represent the organization at the coming General Disarmament Conference in Geneva. The Pennsylvania Committee also approved plans for opening total disarmament headquarters in Geneva during the conference, with all national groups working for total disarmament being invited to participate.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Maurice Deutsch, New York, N. Y.
Maurice Deutsch, New York, N. Y.
Laura McQuide, Hanover, N. H.
Margaret E. McQuide, Hanover, N. H.
George M. Carpenter, Concord, Vt.
Graham C. Lytle, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Edwin S. Drowne, Newton Highlands, Mass.
Nancy Kauffman, Newton Highlands, Mass.
Rachel Heymer, Newton Highlands, Mass.
Jane Hickox, Newton Highlands, Mass.
Elizabeth H. Drowne, Newton Highlands, Mass.
William G. Biederman, Washington, D. C.

O. E. S. Supplies

Chapter Officers find our Catalog helpful — Souvenirs, gifts, jewelry, books, etc. Also ask for "Readers' Guide." It describes dependable books for Masons.

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BRITISH TARIFF EFFECT ON U. S. IS ONLY SLIGHT

Only 2 Per Cent Sales Affected, Says Expert—Good Results Foreseen

By NATHANIEL H. ENGLE
Expert in Marketing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The effect of the new British tariff upon the trade of the United States has given rise to much speculation. The facts, however, are readily available and should leave little room for doubt.

The United Kingdom, which has been our best single customer until this year, accounted for $678,000,000, or 18 per cent of our total export trade in 1930. Of this total about $184,000,000 consisted of raw materials and $143,000,000 of foodstuffs, including grain. About $120,000,000 was made up of miscellaneous items and reëxports of imported commodities. The balance of $231,000,000 or about one-third of our sales to England, was comprised of manufactured or partly processed commodities. It is this latter group only which is affected by the Abnormal Importations Act, signed Nov. 20.

This act empowered the Board of Trade to impose emergency import taxes up to 100 per cent ad valorem upon certain items falling in the above category. As soon as the bill became a law an order-in-council was issued which placed a 50 per cent ad valorem import duty, or an increase of 50 per cent on existing duties, upon specified commodities. Our commercial attaché in London, Mr. William L. Cooper, reports that about $12,000,000 of American exports were affected. A second order, effective Dec. 4, adds less than $400,000 to this figure.

Trade Little Affected

Up to date, only $12,400,000 or less than 2 per cent of our sales to England have been directly affected by the new tariff. Moreover, since the emergency bill is confined to manufactured or mainly manufactured goods, the maximum effect is limited to one-third of our exports to Great Britain, or approximately 6 per cent of our total exports.

Indeed, it is likely that the recent depreciation of the pound sterling has affected our export trade more seriously than the emergency tariff. The sterling quotation of Dec. 4, for example, $3.33 for £1, acts very much like a tariff of approximately 30 per cent on all of our exports to the United Kingdom. An exporter who normally sold a bill of goods to the value of £1000 would obtain about $4860 with sterling at par. At the rate of $3.33 he would receive for the same bill of goods only $3330. It is obvious that such a state of affairs would tend to make exporting to England less profitable.

Although the immediate incidence of the temporary tariff bill affects us but little, as an index of future developments it is not without significance. It is likely that a more permanent tariff will replace the Abnormal Importations Act by the time its span of six months has run. In such case we may anticipate a free list for raw materials and foodstuffs but an increased tariff for manufactures and semifinished goods, since British prosperity requires an abundance of raw materials and food products on the one hand, and the development of her manufacturing interests, on the other

Effect May Be Beneficial

Such a tariff policy will have considerable bearing on the trend of our foreign trade, since our sales of finished manufactures which made up scarcely 10 per cent of our total exports a century ago had increased to nearly 53 per cent in 1930. Any tariff development which interfered with this growing trade in factory products will no doubt come as a severe blow to many American producers. The exact extent to which such protection will affect us, however, will depend upon the industries the United Kingdom seeks to develop. There are enough opportunities for the economic growth of both countries if only they can be discovered.

From the broader standpoint of our national welfare, the effect of a British tariff may prove beneficial rather than detrimental. If Britain can stabilize her economic system and achieve a return to prosperity, the increase in her demand for our raw materials, for our foodstuffs, and for certain of our manufactures may more than offset the amount we stand to lose from her competition.

We are indeed too prone to overestimate the importance of particular tariffs and of tariffs in general. Our entire foreign trade is of much less relative significance than is commonly known. In 1929, the only year for which comparable figures are available, our total exports amounted to $5,157,083,000. Although an imposing figure in itself it constituted less than 6 per cent of our total production, and less than one-half of 1 per cent of our total domestic trade at wholesale and retail.

Boston Art Notes

Boston Art Club

Drawings and paintings by pupils of the Boston public schools are on view at the Boston Art Club on Dartmouth Street. They range from the rudimentary sketching of the early grades to the more evolved work of the higher ones.

There is always considerable entertainment to be had from these attempts of children, who have their own conventionalizations and who arrive at quite original devices for inducing movement into a composition. The unprejudiced thought of a child is excellent material for the art teacher with good ideas. The child assimilates quickly and does not question the validity of an idea merely on the grounds of its unfamiliarity.

In some drawings there is an utter lack of talent, but in others one finds the child grappling with pertinent problems, such as disposition of forms into an interesting composition, realization of mass and volume.

Guild of Boston Artists

The general exhibition due at this season is now to be seen at the Guild of Boston Artists on Newbury Street. Important examples of the works of outstanding members are on view.

A portrait by I. M. Gaugengigl is very impressive. Some wintry scenes by Aldro Hibbard and Gertrude Fiske add a refreshing note. An old red barn, painted by Stanley Woodward, reveals this marine painter in a new subject-matter.

Other exhibitors are Alice Ruggles Sohier, H. Dudley Murphy, John Sharman and Leslie Thompson.

D. A.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Lady Next Door."
5:15 Harry Schyde, songs.
5:30 Noble's Round Table.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; studio announcements.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Robert Gibb, soloist.
7:10 Piano soloist.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy; orchestra.
7:45 Popular vocal program.
8:00 Del Castillo; Jack Beauvais.
8:15 "Yodeling Jim."
8:30 NBC, Sousa's Band; quartet.
9:00 NBC, "Old Counsellor"; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Bobfloil Orchestra; George Gershwin, guest soloist.
10:00 NBC, String dance orchestra; Amelia Earhart speaker; Lewis James, tenor.
10:30 NBC, Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream."
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Peggy Winthrop.
5:15 NBC, Talk, Marley Sherris.
5:30 Agricultural markets review.
5:40 Kiddies Club.
5:55 Success Interview.
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 Mr. Henry S. Dennison, manufacturer, interviewed by Mr. Paul S. Deland of The Christian Science Monitor.
6:30 Talk, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Prudence Musical Hits.
7:30 Ronnie and Van, popular songs.
7:45 NBC, "Believe It or Not" Ripley.
8:00 Westinghouse Players.
8:15 NBC, Mellow Clarions.
8:30 Ginger Boys: male duo.
8:45 Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 NBC, Comedy and vocal trio.
10:00 Chevrolet Chroniclers: recorded.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, "Hollywood Nights."
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:25 Greetings to arctic and subarctic regions; special Monitor news broadcast, Mr. Ernest R. Beaufort; messages; music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—The Dance Parade.
5:15 "Musical Cameo"; tenor; orchestra.
5:30 "Campus Capers."
5:45 "Just Among Friends."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "Show World"; interview; orchestra.
6:30 Big Brother's Radio Rascals.
6:45 "The Music Counter"; soloists; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Columbians Orchestra; quartet.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
8:45 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
9:00 CBS, Gold Medal Organ; quartet.
9:30 CBS, Serial mystery story.
10:00 "Friml's Land o' Flowers."
10:15 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
10:30 Meyer Davis's Le Paradis Band.
11:00 Organ recital.
11:15 Weather; news; time.
11:30 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, John Kelvin, tenor.
5:15 CBS, Uncle Olie and His Gang.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor."
5:45 Rhythm Kings.
6:00 CBS, Bill Schudt's Going to Press.
6:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:59 Studio announcement; news.
7:15 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
7:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Sundown Melodies: soloist; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 Negro spirituals.
9:00 New England Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 CBS, Lucille Peterson; orchestra.
10:15 CBS, Mixed Quartet; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, "Street Singer."
11:30 CBS, Don Redman's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Betty Brooks, popular songs.
5:15 "Songs We Love to Hear," soloist.
5:30 Evening Musicale.
5:45 "Album of Dreams."
6:00 Seiberling Singers: recording.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cindy and Sam."
10:45 a. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—Edison Friendly Kitchen.
12:00 noon—NBC, Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—WEEI Organist.
1:00 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
2:30 p. m.—WEEI, Reading Circle.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Oddness, in German, President Paul von Hindenburg.
4:00 p. m.—News and stocks.
5:25 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, "Smack-Outs."
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Don Pedro's Orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—Studio period.
2:00 p. m.—University Extension music appreciation talk.
2:30 p. m.—Frascati Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Same as WEEI.
4:45 p. m.—"Twilight Melodies."

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—Chemical Society lecture.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Salon Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, LaForge Berumen Musicale.
3:25 p. m.—Same as WEEI.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Taft Orchestra.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Matinee String Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Organ and soloist.

PULLMAN FIRM NOT FINED IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 30 (AP)—A suit against the Pullman Company for civil damages, brought by the Foreign Minister, Señor Genaro Estrada, is pending in the fourth district court and the Pullman Company has not been fined 50,000 as was erroneously reported recently.

The Foreign Minister was reported to have found that a drawing room he had reserved from Monterey last October was occupied by two Americans when he boarded the train. The Undersecretary of Communications, Señor Carlos Blake, fined the National Railways of Mexico 500 pesos for permitting the Pullman Company allegedly to violate three articles of the general communications law; but levied no fine against the Pullman Company, as erroneously reported by the Associated Press.

MORE CAREFUL PLANNING URGED UPON INDUSTRY

Dr. Compton Also Advises States to Adopt Continuous Programs

Industrial leaders should study the advisability of more careful planning, in the opinion of Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a member of the committee for unemployment stabilization in Massachusetts. This planning should include forecasting sales, scheduling production, and laying up reserve funds to carry on repairs, maintenance and extension during slack business, declared Dr. Compton.

One state working alone can do much to stabilize unemployment, in the estimation of Dr. Compton. Particularly could each state project public work programs, finance them during times of prosperity and put them into operation in slack periods, Dr. Compton declared. At present road construction is practically the only public work that can be put into effect in Massachusetts within a period of several years, he asserted. This tardiness was, he said, due to the slow pace of legal and political machinery.

The proposal for the establishment of a continuous five-year building program for Massachusetts, included in the preliminary report to the Legislature of the stabilization commission, is a step in the right direction, particularly so, since the proposal carries its own financial provisions, for financing the plan by short term securities, Dr. Compton pointed out.

Also each state could carry on vocational retraining of workers, Dr. Compton believes. This retraining could, in his opinion, be carried on before the workers are turned out of their old employment.

However, the great attack on this problem must be nation-wide, according to Dr. Compton. Three specific approaches were suggested: by industry under permit from the Federal Government, by the Federal Government itself, or by coördinated state action.

Stabilization of employment in one state carries with it the possibility that that state handicaps itself by taxes and by attracting large numbers of applicants for jobs, Dr. Compton said, in pointing out why the ultimate solution must be nation-wide.

"If nation-wide action is not taken, I believe that the next best move is by groups of states having closely related interests. This could probably be best accomplished by their adopting essentially similar plans for the stabilization of employment," said Dr. Compton. "It would be better, I believe, for Massachusetts to adopt a good plan in essential agreement with plans of neighboring states, than to adopt a better plan that would be out of joint," explained Dr. Compton.

Before final action is taken in any state, Dr. Compton expressed the hope that the commission in states with similar interests may get together to decide—by compromise if necessary—on programs that will work in harmony.

Florida Railroads Improve Services

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Arrival of winter visitors in Florida has been given great impetus during the present week with the inauguration of winter passenger schedules and increased through-train service by the rail lines serving Florida, according to the state Chamber of Commerce.

Rates in existence this year to and from Florida, effective through all the principal gateways, are said to be the most attractive ever offered the traveling public. Extensive advertising and publicity throughout the country leads to the prediction of substantial increase in rail travel to Florida during the present season.

A special service this year is the "Five-Ticket Plan," one feature of which is fast freight handling of travelers' automobiles, so that they arrive a few hours after their owners for use during the vacation.

ATLANTA TRADES BACK MOVE TO OUST MAYOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The movement to recall Mayor James L. Key of this city, which has been under way for several months under the direction of the Greater Atlanta Prohibition and Enforcement Club, has received new impetus.

The Atlanta Federation of Trades, representing 49 allied trades, has unanimously voted to throw its strength behind the recall movement. Mr. Key's recall is sought because of his open attacks on prohibition.

FUND OF $10,258,000 FOR RELIEF OF NEEDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Apportionment of the United Campaign funds, about $10,258,000, to three charitable agencies, was announced here by the Allocation Committee. The Welfare Federation will receive $3,600,000, the Federation of Jewish Charities, $1,400,000 and the Committee for Unemployment Relief approximately $5,258,000.

Contributions to the campaign, though ended several weeks ago, still continue to arrive, and all such funds will be turned over to the relief of the unemployed, the committee said.

MOTORBUS DECREE STANDS

DETROIT, Dec. 30 (AP)—Over the protests of representatives of the Ford Motor Company and other manufacturing concerns, the City Council refused last night to reconsider its action of last week ordering the privately owned Detroit Motorbus Company off the streets Jan. 1.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

MARY FREEMAN—Publisher's Agent for Margaret Howard's book "Truly Stories from the Surely Bible" — invaluable to Bible lovers. Three dollars Postpaid. (Representatives invited.—Commission good) 44 Tiffany Boulevard, Newark, New Jersey.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 17 W. 96th—Large one room apartments, baths, kitchenettes, electric grates, improvements; $45 including gas. Riverside 9-3851.

N. Y. C., W. 57th St.—Sublet, January-October, large room, kitchenette, Frigidaire, large closets, bath, service. BRENNER. Fl. 3-3800.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS.—6 rooms and den, 2 large porches, 1 screened; hot-water heat; A-1 condition. 18 Randolph St. Arlington 3417-M.

Back Bay Apartments

1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire; switchboard service. For particulars apply

Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 3212

BELMONT, MASS., 35 Paxson Road—Upper and lower apartment to rent; lower has 6 rooms, upper 5 and 2 baths; hot water heat; garages.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—American adults, furnished or unfurnished housekeeping apartments, in quiet remodeled single house near Hotel Beaconsfield; $65 to $85; electric refrigeration, janitor service; parking space. Asp. 8733.

BROOKLINE, MASS., $47. Reservoir Rd.—Quiet American section; near schools, steam and electric cars; 5 sunny rooms, bath, 2 large porches. ASPinwall 8733.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALL kinds of office and sales positions for men and women. 198 Broadway, New York City. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY. Cortlandt 7-2363.

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Newark, N. J., 21 Marshall Street
Competent colored help on short notice
MRS. GERTRUDE M. DIXON, Proprietress
Telephone Market 2-4115

SUPERIOR help of all kinds for hotels and private families. FAULKNER-QUINN EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 393 Washington St., Boston. Capitol 3435.

FURRIERS

FURS repaired, relined, renovated like new at lowest prices; expert workmanship; we call and deliver. CANTOR BROS. 165 Tremont St., Boston. Lib. 2734.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Representatives living in New Jersey North of Newark to sell on commission new feature dresses and silk underwear in their communities. Communicate with E. S. SYLVESTER, 2 Bradford St., Glen Rock, N. J. Telephone Ridgewood 6-2769.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

FURNITURE recently removed from a 9-room Park Ave. apartment; pieces for every room that will appeal to intelligent buyer; must be sold immediately.
Free delivery anywhere. Open till 9 p. m.
GEORGE'S AUCTION ROOMS
913 Columbus Ave., N. Y. City Academy 2-9000
Between 104-105 St. 8th-9th Ave. "L" to Door

HOUSES TO LET

HEWLETT, Long Island, N. Y.—10-room house; modern improvements; near station; reasonable rent. MRS. H. KIMBALL, 32 Trinity Place. Tel. Franklin 1448.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

HOWARD HAYWARD
INTERIOR DECORATOR
11 Newbury Street, Boston Ken. 6270

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
EST. 1885
PRICE—SERVICE—RESPONSIBILITY
To New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Cleveland.
115 CANAL ST., BOSTON, MASS.
TEL. HAY market 3907-3908

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Havard Street, Dorchester District. Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 420 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp. 2907. Uni. 3795-W.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Large selection new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, 2 or more afternoons, $15. 11 West 42nd St. Chi. 4-6356. Suite 1960.

PRINTING

PRINTING, engraving, office supplies; also unusual and distinctive personal greeting cards. I shall be glad to call and consult in regard to your needs. P. H. RIDDLE, 184 Summer St., Boston. Telephone Liberty 4265.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay—Pleasant, comfortable rooms, permanent or tourists accommodated; reasonably priced; conveniently located. Ken. 9741, 34 Fenway.

BOSTON, MASS.—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms for permanent or tourist guests; twin beds, laundry privileges. Reg. 6024.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1137 East 39th St.—Two lady school teachers will rent single room in their private house to a lady; $5 per week Navarre 8-9030.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 348 Adelphi St.—Large, pleasant, warm room for one or two; near bath; convenient transportation; quiet.

DORCHESTER, MASS., Field's Corner, near Rapid Transit—Comfortable bedroom with home privileges; will suit business woman. Call Talbot 2763.

GREAT NECK, L. I., N. Y.—Restricted section; most attractive one or two rooms with bath; fine commuting. 31 North Drive.

NEW YORK CITY, 606 W. 116th (Apt. 93)—Large, harmonious double living bedroom of the better quality, in friendly home; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. ROETTCHER.

NEW YORK CITY—Beautiful sunny room; high class house; cooking privileges. ELLIS, 331 W. 101, Academy 2-2912.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES, BE INDEPENDENT, SELL HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR to friends, co-workers; spare time earn 25% to 35% on each sale. Send $1.00 deposit for sample case containing hosiery, details, etc.; refunded upon return of case and contents. STRAUSS MILLS, Dept. M, 3852 Broadway, New York City.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines some good used machines $7 and up. 317 Boylston Street. Boston. Com. 6527.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED infant's nurse; prefer good home to high salary. 150 E. 86th St., New York City, Apt. 6-W, c/o MEROLER.

GOVERNESS—child's nurse—companion—secretary; experienced; capable. Write Box W-51, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WOMAN with excellent secretarial and editorial experience desires position; will serve in home as companion reader; go anywhere. S-76, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ELSIE HODSON DAVIS
6 Lenoxdale Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.
Piano instruction at own or pupil's residence.
Phone Tal. 2763.

SIMPLE method of diction, expression and voice placement and reading of the Bible and other literature taught by MISS HARRIET S. HAGEN at 1223 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J. Hoboken 3-2446.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield Street, Boston Liberty 7587
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables.
Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 Months $8.00

WANTED—FURNISHED

VICINITY BRONXVILLE—Small furnished apartment by two business men; private home considered; near station; reasonable; state particulars. MONTGOMERY, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WEATHER STRIPPING

ALSO shades, inside door bottoms, radiator furniture screens. J. M. WALKER, Home Specialties Co., Newton Centre, Mass. Cen. New. 1114.

WINDOW DRESSERS

North Jersey Specialists.
ACME WINDOW DISPLAY & ADV. CO. INC.
946 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
Mitchell 2-6238.

The Whole Story of 1931

Are YOU one of the people who believe the year 1931 brought nothing but economic and financial difficulties? Then you may be amazed to learn of the great things that were accomplished!

The tallest building ever built by men was completed. The largest bridges in the world were constructed. The greatest dirigible was completed and launched. In Boston, construction of the new $4,000,000 Christian Science Publishing House was begun. The Hoover Dam on the Colorado River was started. Hundred-mile-an-hour rail equipment opened new promises in transportation.

The United States moved vigorously toward solution of economic problems. A billion dollar credit pool was launched; huge financial machinery was outlined to aid home ownership; long-range planning of public works proceeded with new significance.

In the field of international politics and economics there were great forward steps. The Spanish republic was established, with religious freedom and suffrage for women. The moratorium on reparations started German financial rehabilitation. Great Britain elected a National government, rising above party affiliations. Fifty nations signed a one-year truce curtailing armament construction. A General Act for Pacific Settlement of Disputes was acceded to by 18 nations.

The Christian Science Monitor gathered together these *facts*, and many more into a golden harvest and will publish them in a 32-page rotogravure section with its issue of Thursday, January 7.*

Here is a vivid, truthful picture of world progress during 1931. Merchants, manufacturers, bankers, engineers, teachers, statesmen, natural scientists, artists, EVERYONE interested in the progress of the world we live in, will enjoy seeing these proofs of the almost unbelievable achievements of men in a year of acute business depression.

*The advertising space in this 32-page rotogravure section was completely sold several weeks in advance of publication date.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society

107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Guarantee Trust Company
Finely equipped
for the Settlement of Estates
Consult Our Trust Officer
Capital and Surplus—$1,400,000

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 Atlantic Avenue
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
We carry a complete line of
Gunning Supplies

WHEELER COAL
Phone 5-0129 Tenne. & Baltic Aves.

CAMDEN

The Store That Serves You Best by Saving You Most
BAKER-FLICK CO.
South Jersey's Great Department Store
MARKET STREET, NEAR THIRD
CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Orange 4-2104
44 Vernon Terrace
9-12 a. m. daily

M. B. Ross, Inc.
Corner Central Ave. and Harrison St.
Moving Picture Cameras
$10.00 and up
Radios, Cameras, Athletic Goods.
Open Evenings Or. 3-8300
Central Ave. and Harrison St.

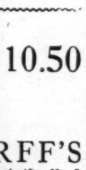
HOLLYWOOD HAND LAUNDRY
DELIVERY SERVICE
General Laundry Work
532 CENTRAL AVENUE Tel. Or. 5-1117

LACKAWANNA BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION
62 HEDDEN PLACE
Tel. Orange 3-4047
Start to Save by Becoming a Shareholder

MARIE'S
538 WILLIAMS STREET
Luncheon Afternoon Tea
Table d'Hote Dinners
90c—$1.10—$1.25
Open New Year's Day 1-8 P. M.

COURTESY CARD
to readers of
The Christian Science Monitor at the
Del Sordo Beauty Salon
Mention this advertisement and learn of our special plan.
393 MAIN STREET OR. 3-6722

CARR'S
Electrical and Hardware Shop
Appliances and Repairing
Agent for
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
96 MAIN ST. Orange 3-3206



ELIZABETH

8.50 10.50
for Women
HILGENDORFF'S
1163 East Jersey Street Elizabeth, N. J.
Daniel Green Leisure Footwear

ENGLEWOOD

LAW INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
46 E. PALISADE AVE.

HACKENSACK

WE COVER BERGEN CO.
Send it to the Laundry
Surprise Hand Laundry
602 MAIN STREET Phone Hack 2-6379

WILLNER'S CORSET *and* GLOVE STORE
Where discriminating women may obtain expert corsetiering. Featuring gloves, hosiery, lingerie and negligees in the newest styles.
171 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-1405

Physical Culture Walk-Over
Buster Brown Shoes for
Men—Women—Children
B & H SHOE SHOP
200 MAIN STREET

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:
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NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 5-2706
LONDON
2 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Gutenberg 42.71
BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden Tel. A2 Flora 0178
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-3645
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Madison 3610
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7699
ST. LOUIS
1775 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 8173
KANSAS CITY
403 Nat'l Fin. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 4702
SAN FRANCISCO
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SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 8390
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States

NEW JERSEY

HACKENSACK
(Continued)

MEINERS JEWELER
229 MAIN STREET
HACKENSACK, N. J.

HOBOKEN

HENRY W. GROTE
Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry
Our specialty remounting your jewelry in up-to-date settings.
84 NEWARK STREET
Open Monday 9:00 a. m. Open Saturdays 10:00
Other evenings 6:30 p. m.

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
19 Winfield Avenue 8-10 A. M. Daily

JERSEY CITY STORAGE BATTERY CO.
W. P. LIGHTFOOT, Pres.
STARTERS—GENERATORS
IGNITION SERVICE
Storage Batteries and Accessories
HOT-WATER HEATERS INSTALLED
RADIO SETS SOLD AND REPAIRED
TELECHRON ELECTRIC CLOCKS
Near Communipaw Avenue
2381 HUDSON BLVD. Dela. 3-5450

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
Now in Progress
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
For Women
$6.85
For Men, $7.85—$9.85
IRVEN JOSEPH
296 CENTRAL AVE. Webster 4-4886

Central Jewelry Store
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches Clocks and Jewelry
GRUEN WATCHES
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
Next to Ritz Theatre

THE GRACE SHOPPE
"Properly Fitted Corsets"
FREDA MALZ Graduate Corsetiere
Latest styles in Lingerie, Pajamas, etc.
Newest shades in Hosiery and Gloves
Novelties
686 BERGEN AVENUE Tel Del 3-1940

MAPLEWOOD

We have the kind of house you are looking for, Mr. Homeseeker.
MARTIN & WEIS, Inc.
REALTORS *INSURANCE*
151 MAPLEWOOD AVE. S. Orange 2-7640

GOOD MARKETING
Aids Holiday Cheer
Many good things for your New Year's Dinner can be found at
SAM'L H. ROSS, Incorporated
177 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE
S. O. 2-4300—4301—4302

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Montclair 2-4971 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturdays.
71 LLEWELLYN ROAD

Bogart and Hansen, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Percolators	*Electric Heaters*
Irons	*Electric Clocks*
Waffle Irons	*Vacuum Cleaners*
Toasters	*Washers*
Heating Pads	*Electric Mixers*
Electric Fixtures	*Gas Ranges*
Lamps and Shades	

MISS FRANCES SHOP
Thrifty Shopping in Exclusive Atmosphere
Do You Demand Wide Choice?
Nowhere in Newark or New York will you find assembled a more complete selection of what Montclair women wear than is shown here. Not a collection for cosmopolitan New York . . . nothing but what is appropriate for Montclair.
470 Bloomfield Avenue, MONTCLAIR
Phone Montclair 2-0449

BUNCE BROTHERS
"TAILORING SERVICE"
40 Church Street Phone Montclair 2-1808
Custom Clothing Pressing
Dyeing Cleaning
Neckties renovated without charge.
Delivery Service Throughout Essex County.

POST OFFICE DELICATESSEN
Salads and Party Sandwiches
Our Specialty
397 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2781

MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone Montclair 2-3210 and 2-3211

HENKE'S *Inc.*
JEWELERS Established 1889
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Wellmont Haberdashers
offer a fine selection of Gifts for Gentlemen.
MANHATTAN SHIRTS, FOWNES GLOVES, DOBBS HATS IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC NECKWEAR
Wellmont Theater Building

C. W. PERDUE
Expert Radio Service
on all makes of sets
by
COMPETENT MEN
Bloomfield Ave. and Park Street

CITY HALL DELICATESSEN, Inc.
363 MAIN ST., ORANGE
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE, MONTCLAIR
Holiday Specials
Mince-Meat, New Crop Nuts, Table Raisins, Puddings, etc.
FREE DELIVERY
Tel. Orange 3-8309 Montclair 2-1377

BUY FROM
KNIERING BROS. INC.
FUEL
COAL, OIL, COKE, WOOD

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

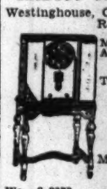
Stanley M. Crowell Co.
Full line of
TYCOS THERMOMETERS
36 South Park St. Montclair N. J.
Near Church Street

NEWARK

GRIFFITH PIANO CO.

Home of
The Steinway
and other famous Pianos
RADIOS
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
GRIFFITH SCHOOL OF MUSIC
605 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N. J.
171 Market Street, Paterson, N. J.

SWANSON & STEHLI
One of Newark's Foremost Electrical Stores
RADIOS OF LEADING MAKES
Westinghouse, G. M., Philco, Atwater Kent
R. C. A. Tubes



Manning - Bowman Electrical Appliances, including GIFTS suitable for all occasions.
THE BEST IN ELECTRICAL REFRIGERATION
Sold on Convenient Terms
GENERAL ELECTRIC CONTRACTORS
MOTOR REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS
Wa. 2-8973 710 SPRINGFIELD AVE.

Decorating and Paper Hanging
CONTRACTOR
Specializing in Japanese Grass Cloth, English and German Leathers, etc.
Interior Painting and Wall Hangings
Burk Brindell, 68 Montclair Ave.
Branch Brook 3-3977, Newark, N. J.

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: Nassau 4-8016-W
37 Orange Heights Avenue, West Orange
9-11 a. m. daily

EATON'S
HIGHLAND
LINEN
Henry F. Schmidt & Co.
350 MAIN ST. Or. 3-0757
Greeting Cards for All Seasons
"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot."
$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
249 MAIN STREET Opp. Public Service

Prices Are Low
BUY SENSIBLE GIFTS
at
The MORRIS SHOP
296 MAIN ST., COR. DAY ORANGE

FRED'S MARKET
High Grade Meats
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Sea Foods, etc.
Phone 3-7055 183 Main St., Orange

PATERSON

BIRD SUPPLIES
WILSON S. BROWER Co., Inc.
Successors to MUZZY BROTHERS
89 VAN HOUTEN STREET Sher. 1388

WILLIAM NUT COMPANY
Fresh Roasted Nuts, Home Made Candies, Imported Candies; Fruits, Maple Syrups and Sugar from Vermont
Tel. Sherwood 3084 9 Clark St.

A. C. HOVER
JEWELER
189 MARKET STREET, PATERSON, N. J.
Alexander Hamilton Hotel Building
Phone Sherwood 5317

Phone: SHerwood 2-2573
C. SCHOEFFEL
Jeweler
SWISS WATCHMAKER
68 BROADWAY PATERSON, N. J.

Telephone Sherwood 2-4571
SILK HOSIERY 85c
Miss ROSE, *Millinery*
$5.00 and Upward
Hats Moulded to Your Head
Special attention given to remodeling.
131 Ellison Street, Paterson, N. J.
Opp. City Hall

Chas. Moshier, Jr.
Distributor for
Pratt & Lambert and Valspar
Paints and Varnishes
FREE DELIVERY
Sherwood 5221 61 BROADWAY
Prices reasonable We call for and deliver

MIDLER'S
Sherwood 2-3988
TAILOR AND FURRIER
CLEANING—DYEING—ALTERATIONS
498 Twelfth Ave., cor. E. 32d St., near 32d.
PATERSON, N. J.

CHAS. W. MILLER
ISLAND MARKET
All Kinds of Wreaths

TABLE LUXURIES
All kinds of Delicatessen our specialty
French Pastry and Cookies, fresh every day.
ERNEST GNEHM
79 Ellison Street, Paterson, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

TEPPER BROS.
A Safe Place to Shop
WEST FRONT ST. Tel. 6-3100

Blossom Hill Farms
Grade "A" Raw Milk and Cream
Produced Under Rigid Standards of Cleanliness.
DAILY DELIVERIES IN PLAINFIELD
Visit our farm at Lebanon
M. J. Sheridan Jr. Phone 272 Lebanon, N. J.
GOOD SHOES, HOSIERY and GLOVES
M. C. VAN ARSDALE, Inc.
127 East Front Street Tel. 6-0016
The Centre of the Business Centre

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

THE STATE TRUST CO.
EVERY BANKING FACILITY TO MEET YOUR NEED
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

Radio—Refrigeration
Oil Burners
Electrical Household Devices
PROMPT RADIO SERVICE
300 W. FRONT STREET
E. M. JONES Phone 6-3970

RIDGEFIELD PARK

HACK 3-0067
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
E. S. CARR, Inc. RIDGEFIELD PK.

ENNA JETTICK—MATRIX
Footwear Correctly Fitted
Sizes AAAA to EEE, 1 to 11
MODEL SHOE SHOP
208 Main Street

Latest Style *Fine Quality*
DRESSES
Very Reasonably Priced
Park Sample Dress House
226 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-7157

"Known for Service"
FRED BILLER
67 MT. VERNON ST. Tel. Hack. 2-8591
Gas—Oil—Lubricating Service
Kelly-Springfield Tires
Delco Batteries—Kozak Cloths

RIDGEWOOD

PHONE RIDGEWOOD 6-4518
26 S. BROAD ST. RIDGEWOOD, N. J.
Vincent's
PHONE SHERWOOD 2-1780—1781
9 CHURCH ST. PATERSON, N. J.

J. CALVIN BOGERT
Real Estate Mortgages
Homes for Sale and Rent
Telephone Ridg. 6-2020
37 Chestnut St. RIDGEWOOD, N. J.
Booklet and Map on Request

Adickes Confectionery
Home Made Ice Cream and Candy also
Complete Line Schrafft's Chocolates
Tasty, wholesome, light lunches served at all hours.
51 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE. Tel. 6-2204

WALTER H. OSTMAN
SUBURBAN RADIO SERVICE
131 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD, N. J. Tel. Ridgewood 6-3434
RCA-VICTOR RADIO—REPAIRING

Harper Method Shop
PERMANENT WAVING
NESTLE *REALISTIC*
ANNA H. SMITH Tel 6-1911
14 OAK STREET

E. S. BARRY
GROCER
109 East Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. 63630-3631

Dry Cleaning—Pressing
Repairing—Altering
PETER CZECK
First Class Tailor and Furrier
NORTH MAPLE AVE. Ho-Ho-Kus

THE SUPERIOR MARKET
CHOICE MEATS and SEA FOODS
107 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Free Delivery Tel. 6-2390

Fresh Dressed Poultry
STRICTLY FRESH EGGS
Direct from Local Farms
Welti's O. K. Market
WILSEY SQUARE Tel. 6-0937
SIX DELIVERIES DAILY

SUMMIT

Elite Delicatessen
SERVICE *QUALITY*
DEPENDABILITY
359 SPRINGFIELD AVE., Summit

WESTFIELD

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
BRUNNER'S JEWELER
206 BROAD STREET, WESTFIELD
NEW JERSEY

AT ONE TIME
A car owner had to go to different place to get Gas, Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry Service. Now he insists on everything in one place
THIS IS THE PLACE
WESTFIELD STORAGE BATTERY and SUPPLY CO., Inc.
221-223 North Ave. Phone: Westfield 2-1020

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
BERGENLINE AVE & SIXTEENTH STREET
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Shoes of DISTINCTION *for Everyone*
(Scientific Fitting Service)
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
719 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 24-657, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 11 a. m. until 1:30 p.m.
1012 WESCHLER AVENUE

SALE—Fifty Per Cent Discount
B. F. Sieger
The ONLY JEWELER on the PIKE
14TH AND TURNPIKE STREETS

MONARCH
FOOD PRODUCTS
CARL H. MEISER
MEAT MARKET
Mutual 23-637 29 West 7th St.
ERIE, PA.

The only shoe store in Erie featuring a complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery for women and misses
Frost and Lacey
828 STATE STREET

TRASK PRESCOTT & RICHARDSON Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE
Women's Redfern Nemo-flex Corsets

"We make our own candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us. Leave your order at
PULAKOS
926 STATE STREET

Sunday Dinner at the INDICH
Is an Event. Full Course, $1.00.
The INDICH
RESTAURANT and CAFETERIA
TENTH and PEACH STREETS

HARRISBURG

CARA NOME
SHARI
and
YARDLEY
TOILET SETS
The GORGAS STORES
16 N. Third, Walnut and Court
1306 N. Third Street

GEORGE N. BARNES
Second at State
The FERNDELL STORE

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

MAIN LINE—Narberth

VELVET FROCKS
$10.75 to $19.75
The FLAPPER SHOP
233 HAVERFORD AVE., NARBERTH
COME SEE!

PHILADELPHIA

Teesdale Service
Repairing of All Things
ELECTRICAL
5421 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA
Phone Sherwood 7664

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

MILLINERY
Individually made to the head at very moderate cost.

The FLORENCE DRAPE SHOP
Suite 1210 Barker Bldg.
18 W Chelten Ave.
GERMANTOWN
Phone Tennessee 2224

PITTSBURGH

BIRDS FROM OUR SHOPPE ARE GUARANTEED
Talking Parrots, Puppy Dogs, Imported Canaries, Tropical Fish
European Bird Shoppe
710 South Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

SHADY SIDE GROCERY
Telephone Mayflower 3831—3832
Fancy Groceries Fruits, Vegetables
GEORGE I. KEMMERER 4709 Center Ave

JONES BOOK SHOP
Books—Bibles—Stationery
Greeting Cards—Magazines
Circulating Library
437 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH
Phone Atlantic 0256

TEJAN COAL & SUPPLY CO.
"We Answer the Burning Question"
Coal, Coke, Cinders, Slag, Limestone Screenings—*DELIVERIES ANYWHERE*
EMSWORTH STATION, PENNSYLVANIA
Phone Linden 5250

Mabel O. Cowan
Christmas Cards
⅓ to ½ off
901 May Building
PITTSBURGH, PA. Atlantic 7472

NICHOLSON
Printing & Bookbinding Company
General Printers
Specializing on Lecture Invitations
342 BOULEVARD OF ALLIES
Phone Court 2680 PITTSBURGH, PA.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH
(Continued)

KUHN-RENSHAW INC.
6026 BROAD ST.
7 SHERIDAN
"Everything Good to Eat"
MEATS—FRUITS
VEGETABLES
Phone Hiland 3000

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

THOMAS THOMAS *JEWELER*
LINDEN 2062 Open Evenings
845 LINCOLN AVE., BELLEVUE, PA.
½ OFF
Sale of All Merchandise
for CASH

Otto's Suburban Dairy
On the Camp Horne Road
BELLEVUE P. O. PITTSBURGH, PA.
"The Dairy for the Convenience of the North Boroughs and Vicinity"

BELLEVUE MARKET
No farther away than your telephone
Linden 6100
Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

PITTSBURGH—Dormont

GEO. S. HARDS CO.
1430 POTOMAC AVENUE
LEHIGH 1060 DORMONT, PA.
Hoover Sweepers Maytag Washers
Kelvinators Electric Mangles
New RCA-Victor with the new Pentode tubes. Convenient terms. $69.50

READING

B. & J. SAYLOR
Fourth and Penn Streets
Be Assured of Quality Foods—Tremendous Variety
Wholesale and Retail Prices Rock-Bottom
PHONE 6255

GILES *the Florist*
123 South Fifth Street
SAY IT WITH FLOWERS

The Famous
Crystal Restaurant
Twenty Years on the Square
The Home is the Only Competitor
545-547 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

DOROTHY DALE
Personal Shopper
will fill your Mail Orders

KLINE, EPPIHIMER & CO.

The Berks County Trust Co.
"Reading's Progressive Bank"
SERVICE—SAFETY
Name this company as executor under your will.
Main Office: 35-41 No. 6th Street
Penn Street Office: 308 Penn Street
Member Federal Reserve System

SCRANTON

Chamberlain Paint Co. Inc.
PITTSBURGH Proof Products
Glass Paint-Varnish Lacquer Stains
339 ADAMS AVENUE Scranton 4-5491

ANNIE L. PRICE
Shorthand Reporter
Public Stenographer
Notary Public
432 Scranton Life Bldg.

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Insurance with Service
Home—Car—Furniture
506-7 BROOKS BUILDING
1923 NO. MAIN

TEENIE WEENIES
4 lbs. for 97c
NAY AUG MARKET
GROCERIES, MEATS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES
410 MADISON AVE. Phone 2-1755

Season's Greetings
1884 *"The Store Dependable"* 1931
Chappell's Ready-Pay Stores
"On the Square"
PROVIDENCE

SEWICKLEY

REORGANIZATION SALE
Dewar Clinton & Jeffcoat Co.
Interior Decorations
Everything Reduced
50% to 75%,
and on Some Pieces
Greater Reductions
Beaver at Broad and 422 Penn Avenue
Sewickley, Pa. Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Year's Greetings
To our many friends and readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
Campney's Grocery
"The best place to market after all."

FRED J. McMILLEN
LUMBER AND BUILDING SUPPLY CO.
Selotex, Sheetrock, Shingles
Cord Wood, Wall Board, Ruberoid Roofing
Lumber and Mill Work
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, Coke
Lime, Cement, Sand and Gravel
PHONE SEWICKLEY 30

M. M. Baker Dairy Store
H-O-T PLATE LUNCHES
HEINZ SOUPS SERVED
Homemade PIES and CAKES on Sale.
FRESH ROASTED PEANUTS
406 BEAVER STREET

LUCAS MEAT MARKET
"QUALITY" Our Motto
Live and Home-Dressed Chickens
511 BEAVER ST. Tel. Sewickley 211

PENNSYLVANIA

UPPER DARBY

Boulevard 799
A. L. HELD, *Inc.*
Electrical Appliances for The Home
7059 Garrett Road

LEWIS BROS.
formerly
TERMINAL MEAT MARKET
PRIME MEATS
Fresh dressed poultry.
Delivery Service call Blvd. 628
Garrett Road 7854

ADELPHIA MARKET
NOW LOCATED AT
784 Garrett Rd. *nr. Bywood Station*
With a Full Line of Fresh and also Canned Fruits and Vegetables
Delivery Service Phone Blvd. 1193—3310

Bell Phone, Boulevard 197
Gerber's Shoe Service
69th Street Theatre Building
Rear of Theatre
Shoes Called For and Delivered

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

ROTH'S
Groceries and Delicatessen
4212 Woodland Ave. DREXEL HILL PA.
Swift's Frosted Package Meats
BUTTER—EGGS
Prompt Delivery CLEARBROOK 477

WAVERLY FRUIT CO.
4202 Woodland Avenue, DREXEL HILL
FREE DELIVERY
6671 Clearbrook 1880
Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Canned Goods
Fish and Oysters Every Friday

TILLES BROTHERS
SELECTED MEATS
DREXEL HILL, PA.
Phone 6570 Clearbrook 6571
4204 Woodland Avenue

UPPER DARBY—
Lansdowne

Phone Madison 530
INTERBORO LAUNDRY
Offer their different plans of service for each family budget
Stewart Ave. East of Union Ave.
Lansdowne, West Philadelphia and Suburban collection and delivery.

J. F. COLLATY
Paints—Hardware
Screen and Screen Doors
203 E Plumstead Avenue, LANSDOWNE
Phone Madison 3906

WILKINSBURG

KISER BROS.
GREETING CARDS
STATIONERY
GIFTS
OPEN EVENINGS 755 PENN AVENUE
WILKINSBURG, PA.

Ser-Vus Company, Inc.
CLEANERS and DYERS
Three Stores for Your Convenience
825 Penn Avenue Franklin 4129
911 Homewood Avenue Franklin 0825
611 Hay Street Franklin 4823

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* WILKINSBURG
Penn Avenue at Wood Street
"A STRONG, SECURE AND DEPENDABLE BANK"

YORK

"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them.*"
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-48 JEFFERSON AVE., YORK, PENNA.

C. W. DIETZ
16-18 NORTH SHERMAN STREET
MILK—CREAM
Dietz's Sweet Cream Butter
Whitman's Chocolate Syrup

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines, must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—Comfortable apartments; board if desired; opposite Christian Science church. MRS. GRAY, 35 Cantelupe Road.

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON, DEVON—Comfortable furnished apartments or board; near golf, sea; beautiful country; terms moderate. MISS HOARE, Edgehill.

TORQUAY, "Farnborough," Castle Road—Board residence, home comforts; most suitable for winter residence; personal supervision; tariff on application. Phone 3178. Proprietors, F. & A. COX.

WORTHING—Small homely boarding house facing sea; good table; permanent visitors received; winter terms. M. HARTLEY, 347 Brighton Rd.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge; constant hot water; single from 45/-, double 4 gns. Resident proprietor.

TORQUAY, "Farnborough," Castle Road—Board residence, home comforts; most suitable for winter residence; personal supervision; tariff on application. Phone 3178. Proprietors, F. & A. COX.

WORTHING—Small homely boarding house facing sea; good table; permanent visitors received; winter terms. M. HARTLEY, 347 Brighton Rd.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

SOUTH COAST, 1 hr. London—Home in quiet surroundings for those requiring care, rest, opportunity for study; wide views sea & downs; garden. Rooms running hot and cold water. MRS. & MISS D. BATTEN, Rockrose, Tongdean Avenue, Hove, Sussex. Tel. Preston 3321.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

WASH LEATHERS (guaranteed) 1/6; (window cleaning size) 2/6 and 4/6; prices for quantities on application. CASELEY, Ellesmere, Shropshire.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ESHER, Near Claremont House School—Genuine old Georgian House, modernised, conveniences, central heating, oak panelled lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, usual offices, large garage and outhouse; £3750. Apply Box M-921, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SUITABLE for Christian Science House, Bushey Heath, 500 ft. high and on London's Green Belt, "Heath House" with 8 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms; secluded grounds; very accessible to London; price freehold £2900. Keys with CLAUDE HACKETT, Corner House, Bushey Heath, Herts.

HOUSES TO LET

N. DEVON—For 3 years (or less); beautifully situated on high ground overlooking town, with sunny aspect, detached house with garden (½ acre). 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, garage, electric lighting and heating; 8 miles sea and golf. MOSLEY, 78 High St., Barnstaple.

HOUSES WANTED

COTTAGE or small house to rent in or near LONDON. MRS. MORGAN, 5 Central Rd., Gloucester.

INTERIOR DECORATION

BETTY WORSFOLD—Designer & supplier of attractive furniture; colour schemes a speciality; correspondence invited. 1, Windsor Terrace, Clifton, Bristol. Tel.: 3656.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

JEWELLERY

OLD JEWELLERY WANTED—Your old gold and silver articles, watches, diamonds, etc., purchased at highest market value; cash or offer same day as parcels received. A. K. HILLSON (Established 1820), 31 Brown St., Glasgow.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

OXFORD—Sitting room & two bedrooms to let in lady's small house; beautiful country at foot of the Chilterns; one hour London; telephone; excellent accommodation; good cooking. "COBWEBS," Chinnor.

ST. LEONARDS ON SEA—Paying guests received in sunny, airy house; every consideration; terms moderate. 16 b, Cloudsley Road.

POST VACANT

HOUSEKEEPER required for drapery establishment, Christian Scientist preferred, able to cater for about 20 persons; please give full particulars experience, age, salary, etc., required in first letter. Box M-917, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

REGULAR army officer (44), married, desires immediate employment; any position of trust; fit, active, excellent references; willing serve anywhere. MAJOR NORMAN BAKER, c/o Messrs Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., Berkeley St., London.

YOUNG MAN (18) requires situation; 2 years London brokers, 6 months American brokers; excellent references; typing, general office experience. AIRD, 45 Macclesfield Rd., S. E 25.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

REPRESENTATIVE or established agent for London & Provinces; manufacturer of Ladies' Coats & Costumes; experience essential. Apply Box M-922, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

WORTHING. Clear View Hotel—Centre; sea front; hot & cold water and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; good food; requirements studied; moderate inclusive terms.

ROOMS TO LET

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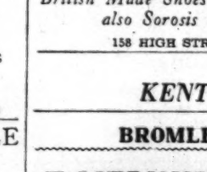

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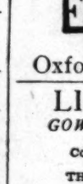

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Pokeweed
(Phytolacca decandra)

Where: Low ground and rich soil from southern Maine to Ontario, Minnesota and southward.

Distinguishing features: Tall, stout, perennial herbs with large, broad-stemmed leaves; flowers in long racemes, each floret consisting of five rounded and petal-like sepals; fruit a berry.

Sometimes called pigeon-berry, sometimes garget, common poke or scoke,—but more often just pokeweed,—this vigorous little plant can be collected almost any afternoon on a tramp through the New England woods. It flowers from the middle of July to the end of September with the small white florets being borne on long racemes conspicuously set off by large leaves.

September and October see them lifting themselves above the neighboring plants, the leaves turning a stained purplish color and the racemes showing a wealth of rich purple berries. These are the particular delight of many birds. In parts of Maine one often hears the story of how the pokeweed was named after President Polk, but inasmuch as it was in common use long before the nineteenth century this is highly improbable. However, it is true that many of his campaign members took as their emblem this common little weed.

The name *Phytolacca* is derived partly from the Greek word for plant, and from the French *lac*, or lake, in allusion to the crimson coloring matter yielded by the berries. (In some parts of Maine they are known as the red ink plants.) The plant has, to some persons, a rather unpleasant odor and the large root is regarded as poisonous. The young shoots which come up in the spring, however, when thoroughly boiled, are harmless and are eaten like asparagus by many country people.

In Lighter Vein

The Wrong Key

"Mary," reproved the lady of the house, "you did not come in last night, although I let you have the latchkey for the purpose. I don't like that."

"I know, madam, but the key wouldn't fit, and so I had to go to my cousin's."

"It didn't fit? Why, I must have given you the one I usually let my husband have, so that he will have to wake me when he comes in."—*Portland Express.*

Young Miss Webster

First Little Girl: "What's etiquette, Helen?"

Second Ditto: "Oh, that's the noise you mustn't swallow with when there's company."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Divisional headings in 119th Psalm ("P")—A number of the psalms in the Book of Psalms were written as acrostics, and of these the 119th is the most remarkable. It is composed of 22 divisions or stanzas, and each division is named after a letter of the Hebrew alphabet and consists of eight couplets or verses.

In the original Hebrew the first word of every verse in the first stanza begins with *aleph* (first letter in the Hebrew alphabet); in the second stanza each of the eight verses begins with *beth* (second letter in the Hebrew alphabet); and so on until the final letter *tau*.

In addition to the acrostic feature in its initial words, the 119th Psalm has another striking peculiarity. In each of its 176 verses is found one or another of the following words: testimony (ies), commandments, precepts, word(s), law, way(s), judgment(s), statutes, name, surety.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

A Quotation for Today

DOING good is the only certainly happy action of a man's life.
—SIR PHILIP SIDNEY

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

English 'Aunts'
(Children's Newspaper)

Manchester, Eng.

OVERWORKED and understaffed homes have become all too common during lean years. The Voluntary Unofficial Aunts is a Manchester organization of women who are not too much taken up with their own concerns to be indifferent to the all-the-year-round struggle of their less fortunate neighbors.

They give them practical help by taking their children where they need to go. They also go round to their homes to sit with invalids while those who are nursing them as well as running the household have the chance of an hour's rest.

These little bits of help make all the difference, and often a feeling of despondency is changed into hope.

There are now more than 100 "aunts" who are regularly helping 150 people. It is good news that the idea has caught on in Bristol, and already a branch of kind aunts has been formed there to cheer up and give help to overworked neighbors.

The Children's Corner

Scroggins Rings It In

"MY DEAR, we will have to hurry," said Mr. Scroggins to Mrs. Scroggins. He looked at his watch. He turned it over and looked at the back. Then he swung it back and forth before his waistcoat pocket, and after looking at the face of it twice again he dropped the timepiece into the pocket.

"Ah, you're ready," said the old squirrel to his wife as she hurried to the front door, patting her bonnet. He caught her just before she stepped out of the door and kissed her.

"And that, my dear, is the last kiss you'll get from your husband *this* year." They laughed and laughed and went out of the house arm in arm.

Boston Common lay under a bright moonlit sky with stars. From the streets next to the Common bright lights winked. The sound of singing and the music of violins floated through the still air. Outside the Scroggins home in Ulmus Americana (American elm) were Florrie the pompous pigeon, Fib the sparrow chieftain and many other Commoners. They cheered "Hooray" when the old squirrel and his wife appeared, dressed in their best.

"Scroggins! Scroggins!" they shouted. "He's going to ring the bell! Hooray!"

With Mr. Scroggins and Mrs. Scroggins in the lead, the Commoners formed a procession and they marched skippingly and trippingly across the Common and down a dark street.

"Hooray! Here's the place!" screamed Fib in high excitement, and Scroggins took off his high silk hat and pointed with his cane to a doorway.

"Up the stairs we go," he said. The Commoners swarmed up stairs and then swarmed up more stairs and still there were stairs ahead. Those in the company who had wings, such as the pigeons and the sparrows, did their swarming on their wings. The others scampered mainly. Finally the Scrogginses, who were ahead, pushed open a small door. There was a small room, dark except for a single light which shone from the ceiling and revealed a rope hanging down almost to the floor.

At sight of the rope the swarming Commoners stopped swarming and tiptoed into the room. They sat on the floor. They perched on rafters. Scroggins stepped to the middle of the room. He took off his coat. He took off his tippet and his waistcoat. He took off his hat. Mrs. Scroggins took charge of them, placing the hat, waistcoat and tippet carefully on the floor and holding the coat over her arm.

"My watch!" said her husband. "Quick!"

Mrs. S. flew to the waistcoat pocket and brought out the timepiece. Her husband scanned its face eagerly. He sighed in great relief. "There are a number of seconds left!" he said. The Commoners cheered. Then in solemn stillness everyone waited as Scroggins kept his eye on the watch.

Finally, a great smile spread over his face and he handed the watch back to Mrs. S. He stepped to the middle of the floor. He leaped nimbly on the rope and swung. The rope slowly moved downward. A faint tap came from above. Then Scroggins swung. The rope moved upward. Another tap. He swung and pulled. Down came the rope, this time more quickly. And to the vast delight of the Commoners a peal as of a bell sounded from above.

Up went the rope—down went the rope. Surely enough—it was a bell. And in no time it set to ringing merrily and then more merrily. The rope fairly danced and Scroggins clung to it in high excitement.

The Commoners were so excited that with each peal of the bell they shouted. The bell rang and rang. The Commoners shouted and their eyes shone in the dimness.

Finally Scroggins stopped swinging, leaped from the rope and ran over to Mrs. Scroggins. He kissed her twice. "And that's the first time," he said, "that I've kissed you *this* year."

What a shout went up as the Commoners saw and heard this. Everyone agreed that the old squirrel had done himself proud and that a New Year never had been rung in more completely than Scroggins rang it.

Let's Collect Our State Flags

By FRANCES CARPENTER

Idaho

Directions: Cut out and paste on a piece of stiff paper or in a scrapbook. Color with water-color paints or with crayons. The ground of the flag should be blue, the ribbon below the seal red, and the borders of the ribbon and the seal may be gold or yellow. The scene on the seal may be colored from nature. The border of the banner and its staff should be gold.

Indian words that may have given Idaho its name are "Edah hoe" which mean "Light on the Mountains."

The nickname of Idaho is the "Gem State." Its motto is Spanish. "Esto Perpetua" means "May it last forever." The people of Idaho chose as the state flower, the syringa. Beginning at the upper left corner and reading each row from left to right, the forty-third star in the American flag stands for Idaho.

(This series is appearing each Wednesday.)

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Girls Names Puzzle:

Barbara, Caroline, Alice, Mabel, Elsie.

Tunk and Tollywamp

[To Be Continued Next Saturday.]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Is Prohibition Unpopular?

THE problem which the principal leaders of the Democratic Party seem to be setting themselves for solution next year is how to elect an enemy of prohibition President of the United States.

The solution would be simple enough if the political wets really believed what they are constantly reiterating, namely, that the prohibition law is widely unpopular; that the nation as a whole is clamoring for its repeal; that there is a positive uprising of public sentiment in support of the proposition that liquor shall again be given place in the economic and political structure of the nation.

If these things are true, and we read of them every day in the speeches and proclamations of the leading wets, it would be simple enough to nominate the most avowed anti-prohibitionist on a platform declaring for the immediate repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and for the systematic refusal, pending repeal, of all legislation for its enforcement. Instead of this, most of the leaders of one of the two greatest parties in the country are apparently striving to discover some way by which they can accomplish their end without letting the voters know precisely what it is at which they aim.

Let it be clearly understood that not one single man prominently mentioned for nomination by the Democratic Party is a dry. Governor Roosevelt, who at present is far in the lead in the struggle for delegates to the coming convention, is making every effort to "soft pedal" the wet issue, but is on record as a believer in repeal, and as having approved the repeal of the enforcement act in the State of New York. His efforts to divert attention from the liquor question to other important issues in the campaign have been regarded by many of the most powerful leaders in his party as evidence of his unfitness to lead because of his lack of single-minded devotion to the task of restoring liquor to its ancient place.

One of the other prominent candidates, Governor Ritchie, has given liquor first place in his platform, and Newton D. Baker, a man of great ability and proved integrity in public service, has unfortunately committed himself to the same dogma.

While, then, the Democrats seem committed, probably against the will of a great number of the members of the party, to the nomination of an enemy of prohibition, they are striving to obscure the significance of such a nomination. Their latest proposition is that the platform should declare merely for the resubmission of the prohibition amendment to the states. It is held by these astute politicians that such action would be in no way a recommendation of repeal, but would be merely putting the whole proposition up to the American people. But of course a vote for resubmission is essentially a wet vote.

Privately, the assertion is made that in wet states the nomination of a wet candidate, plus the proposition for resubmission, could be held out as a proof of the party's devotion to the liquor interests, while in the dry states it might be urged that the results of the referendum would be certain to nullify any efforts which a wet President might be capable of making. The ethics of such political strategy are at least open to criticism.

However, the very fact that so great a political organization, which has unhappily fallen into the control of the wets, is hesitant about putting the proposition squarely before the people, with a wet candidate and a wet platform, is significant. It means recognition of the fact that, despite clamor, the country is still essentially dry. It means that if these leaders shall have their way a great party will go before the national electorate with a platform which gives the lie to the professions of the candidate, and with the nominee pledged to nullify the provisions of his platform. If prohibition be so unpopular, why is there no party willing to risk its all with a candidate and a platform frankly destructive of that policy?

Too Many at the Universities?

SIR DENISON ROSS has implied that too many young men and women in England go to the universities. This is an opinion so frequently voiced that some examination of it may be profitable.

At the outset it may be remarked that if England errs at all in this respect, it does not err so grievously as some other countries. One in every 1150 English persons has had a university education, compared with one in every 690 in Germany. From the point of view of those who regard a university training as a dangerous possession, the English record compares even more favorably with that of Scotland, where one in every 455 has a degree. In the United States the proportion is still more startling, being one in 125.

The argument usually advanced against opening the doors of the universities too widely is the desirability of keeping up the standard of work done in them. Even today some things are done in universities which really have no place there. These are not confined to any one country. If a United States college has awarded a Ph. D. degree for a treatise on a high school cafeteria, an English university considers that it furthers the cause of learning by giving a course in brewing. If the tendency to teach this sort of thing were encouraged by admitting more people to the universities, or if enlarging the universities' area of recruitment meant filling them with students incapable of deriving benefit from the genuinely cultural studies pursued in them, an irresistible case for keeping down their numbers would have been made out. But would this be the natural effect?

There are two ways of getting more students into English universities. One is to lower the standard of the entrance examination, thus opening them up to those who can afford to pay their fees but cannot pass the intellectual tests they set for admission. The other is to give more and more public assistance to those who can pass the intellectual tests but cannot afford the fees.

The first method undoubtedly would lower speedily the standard of scholarship maintained in Britain's centers of higher learning. But fortunately there is not the smallest prospect of its being adopted. It is a partial putting into practice of the second method that has brought about the density of population in the universities which some authorities view with alarm. Obviously, their alarm is without foundation.

In the last few years numbers of young men and women who would not otherwise have done so have been enabled by public assistance to get a university education in Britain. The standard of learning of no university has been adversely affected by this, because in every single case the requirements of the university's entrance examination have been fully satisfied before the question of public assistance has arisen. On the contrary, this development has raised the standard of university work in England by considerably widening the field from which the universities may pick their students.

John Public and Gangs

JOHN PUBLIC has been asking himself a few questions about gangs. He has just read an account of a gang murder which bristles with details. Louis Nospikingleas had been supplying liquor to the speakeasies in a certain district. Along came Tony Musselin. He called on the "trade" and offered his poison a bit cheaper. And thus the police explain why Louis was "put on the spot."

John Public asks himself why the police, if they knew all this, hadn't interfered long before. He asks himself: If a clash between the two gangs had not occurred, would the illicit business still be flourishing with full knowledge of the police?

But let John Public ask himself another question. After he wonders what the police have been doing all this time, let him ask himself what John Public has been doing: Has it occurred to him that part of guilt for the last gang slaying might be traced to his door? Has he patronized a speakeasy? If so, his demand has helped to establish an outlaw trade—one that is closely allied with narcotic smuggling, gambling and other gang activities. And supplying the speakeasy market has lured men not only to break the law, but to the grave.

Suppose John Public, admittedly a "good sport," were to deprive himself of liquor for one short month in the interests of public safety, what would happen to bootleg gangs? Their fearsome activities would first be turned into other channels more easy of detection and suppression, and before long would dwindle into insignificance.

A Foregone Conclusion

IN CONCLUDING that at the expiration of the Hoover moratorium in June Germany will not be able to resume payments on the conditional portion of reparations, which amount to two-thirds of the total, the advisory committee at Basel has done what was expected of it. At this late day nobody anticipated any other conclusion. If the Germans were not able to pay last July, they are less able to pay today, and there is no prospect that business will show such an exceptional upturn by June 30 as to change the verdict.

What had been expected was an outline of the "remedial measures" that by their terms of reference under the Young plan the experts were entitled to put forward. Perhaps it was intended by the framers of the plan that these recommendations would be financial in character. A similar hope was entertained in connection with the labors of the so-called Wiggin committee, this committee's predecessor, to which the statesmen referred Germany's midsummer request for a loan.

But the situation had then gone beyond the stage of financial palliatives. It was a political situation, as it is now, and the Basel committee, like the Wiggin committee, in the final chapter of its report faced these realities by drawing the Government's attention to their unprecedented gravity.

The statesmen who took no notice of the Wiggin report cannot escape the responsibility that has now been placed at their door. Great Britain has asked that a meeting shall be expedited. France is ready. But it is quite obvious from the statements of M. Laval in the Chamber of Deputies that no permanent relief will be offered to Germany without concurrent remissions on the war debts payable to the United States. Here is the nub of the matter. President Hoover has asked Congress to reconsider the debtors' capacity to pay, a review that would obviously result in effecting cuts in the annuities. Under the Young plan these cuts would be passed on to German reparations in the proportion of two-thirds. But Congress so far has shown no disposition to accede to the President's wishes.

Happily there is an "escape clause" out of this dilemma. Under the Young plan, Germany is entitled, on giving three months' notice, to postpone the transfers of conditional reparations even after the Hoover moratorium comes to an end. The same privilege was accorded to the debtors of the United States in the agreements whereby they funded their war debts. Another breathing spell would be helpful financially and politically. Secretary Mellon's new budget assumes a pick-up in production next year of 15 per cent. Any such improvement presumably would be shared by Germany.

Politically, an opportunity would be given to each nation to realize that its recovery is dependent upon world recovery. The Basel report, in its emphasis on the fact that the German problem is part of the world problem, is another reminder of this commonplace. Pulling together must take the place of pulling separately.

Portrait in Still Life

IN A recent exhibition held by the members of the New English Art Club was a canvas on which were painted a scarlet poinsettia, two carved ebony figures, a string of beads and a black feather. It was called Marjorie.

This novel way of revealing the tastes and outlook of the subject of the picture seems to be a genuinely original method of portrait painting. As such, it is something of an achievement. To discover anything new in art is notoriously difficult.

When Noel Coward, in "Cavalcade," one of London's leading current theatrical successes, wishes to stress the importance of Queen Victoria in English life, he shows merely the effect that the passing of her carriage by an open window has on a typical group of middle-class people. This is precisely the same method by which Homer, some thousands of years ago, made vivid the beauty of Helen, not by directly describing her, but by telling of the impression she made on observers as she passed along the walls of Troy.

Many people will agree that the object of the best portrait painters is not so much to produce a superficial likeness as to reveal a character. It is well known that the characters of men and women are frequently not at all adequately expressed in their personal appearances. Browning looked more like a prosperous stock broker than the most intellectual of English poets; William Morris resembled a bluff ship's captain, rather than an artist with an exquisite taste in wall papers.

The new style portrait, therefore, is not only much less troublesome for the sitter. It is also—for a certain type of spectator, at least—particularly revealing and eloquent.

In Search of Standards

TWO annual reports appearing almost simultaneously from two of the most prominent leaders in the American educational field offer food for reflection, not only to those actually engaged in the vital work of education, but to the more thoughtful section of the public at large which evidences a deep concern in the progress of the younger generation.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, covers many matters of great import; but the section of his report which is receiving the greatest publicity is that in which he protests against certain social tendencies prevalent in both student and adult life today—tendencies which must cause grave concern to all educators. He deplores bad manners, lack of consideration, and a fundamental "unconcern for standards of excellence" which has led to loss of respect "for age, for accomplishment, for excellence, and for high standards which have long marked, and should always mark, the cultivated gentleman."

For the causes of this condition Dr. Butler points to the failure of the home in responsibility and control, and of the churches in education, and to the "antiphilosophies and pseudopsychologies" which are so adversely affecting the training given in many schools.

"Unconcern for standards of excellence." This is a serious count, for such unconcern stands squarely in the path of all true progress. And who is to progress if youth does not? No one who has observed student life in America can doubt that it conforms to standards. But what are these standards? Are they standards of excellence or merely mass standards of mediocrity—a standardization which fears to act except as the group acts, in spite of a vaunted freedom? These are serious questions which the students must answer for themselves.

But if Dr. Butler's analysis is correct, then there is a crying need for moral, social and intellectual leadership in American society today, for leadership that will rise above mass standards and invite the individual upward through struggle to freedom—to excellence.

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, views the present-day student body more hopefully, finding it more mature than of old, but he, too, is in search of higher standards—especially in the intellectual field. One section of his report is given to a proposal which is evidently dear to his heart and which he feels would be of the utmost value to the intellectual life of the country. This is the founding of a college of fellows at Harvard composed of students of outstanding excellence who in a society of their compeers and under the guidance of noteworthy scholars might become in their turn creative scholars and teachers of mark—intellectual leaders in a democracy.

Thus these two great educationists, though the tone and matter of their reports differ widely, are both in search of a solution for one of democracy's greatest problems—leadership.

Editorial Notes

Peru rejected a plea to open its new Constitution with the statement, "Peru is a republic of workers." Some happy day all constitutions may say, "X is a republic of voters."

Chain stores are doing more direct buying from the producers. This shortening of the distributive line should lengthen buyers' savings.

Unsung heroines: The salesgirls who face unflinchingly the post-Christmas bargain counter attacks.

Let's make 1932 a Leap Year Upward.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

SENATOR BORAH contributed to the peace and good will of the Christmastide the assertion that the United States "ought to come out of Europe and stay out." The Senator has long been an advocate of recognition of Russia, and one wonders whether the application to the rest of Europe of the rule of nonintercourse which the State Department now applies to the Soviet Republic would satisfy him.

I have all possible reverence for "elder statesmen," with whom Mr. Borah by virtue of his twenty-four years in the Senate is certainly to be classed. But I question whether they always keep up with the evident and irresistible course of public affairs. Nothing can be more certain than that it is as impossible for the United States to get out and stay out of Europe, as it would be impossible for Russia to endure always as a self-contained nation—a voluntary outcast from international society. For more and more international agreements are coming to be looked upon as the only practicable method of solving questions which forty years ago were looked upon as matters of purely domestic concern.

It is obvious that the disorganized state of the currency in many nations is going to face an international monetary conference. Senator Cordell Hull has just offered the highly intelligent suggestion that an international conference on tariffs will be necessary to accomplish "a general reduction of excessive tariffs, as nearly as possible simultaneously by the various nations." The World Disarmament Conference, in which the United States is to take a leading part, is, of course, scheduled for Geneva in February. An international conference on debts and reparations is called for The Hague in January. Shall the United States be represented? Is it wise finance for the chief creditor to be absent from such a debtors' debate? A list of international conferences held in the last year and those scheduled for 1932 would fill a column. In most of them the United States is represented, officially or unofficially.

The panic with which Robinson Crusoe first contemplated the print of a human foot on the beach of the island which he had held for his own sole occupancy seems sometimes to be paralleled by the dread with which some elder statesmen contemplate the process by which the United States is being deprived of its historic isolation and made a participant in the worthy activities of the civilized world.

* * *

The militant Democrats are planning a "Victory Dinner" at Washington on January 8. Scoffers say that the victory dinners of the Democracy are always held before election day—for obvious reasons. But one interesting fact about this dinner is that Governor Roosevelt has declined to attend. Ritchie, Baker, Smith, Lewis, all the candidates, near-candidates and favorite sons are to be there and—terrifying thought!—all are to speak. Roosevelt seems to hold the view which Lincoln expressed when asked if he would attend the Chicago Convention which later nominated him for the Presidency. "I guess I'm not enough of a candidate to stay away," he said in his characteristic drawl, "and too much of a candidate to go. But I reckon I won't go."

Is Governor Roosevelt just enough, or too much?

* * *

The story in Monday's papers that certain Roosevelt supporters had "discovered" that Alfred E. Smith is, in fact, a candidate for renomination, is amusing. Every competent observer of politics knew that long ago. Nobody has ever accused "Al" Smith of not being human, and it is only in accord with human nature that he should want another try at the Presidency. Bryan had a second shot in 1900, and Smith can urge, with plausibility, that he made a strong fight when the chances were all against him, and should now be given a chance to ride to victory on the great Democratic argument of depression.

He has back of him the Democratic machines of the great northern cities—the elements which make the party so distasteful to many northern citizens who might otherwise support it. He has the impassioned support of Mr. Raskob and his group of millionaires and of a great religious denomination. That he should aspire again to the Presidency is only natural.

It is probable, however, that the belated proclamation of their "discovery" by the Roosevelt forces is with the purpose of aiding their own candidate by stirring up fear of Smith. For with all the elements of strength which the latter can muster, the forces within the Democratic Party which defeated him in 1928 are still irreconcilable and determined upon his overthrow again. They would rather defeat him in the convention than in the election and it is the obvious strategy of the Roosevelt campaigners to present their man as the one most certain to attain this end.

* * *

Senator Borah's proposition that as an aid to balancing the budget all salaries of federal officeholders, in excess of $2000 annually, be reduced 10 per cent, will probably be little more than a gesture. The saving accomplished thereby would probably be trifling in its bearing upon the estimated deficit, although the Senator declares himself unable to make an estimate at present. But more than that, it would put the United States in the position of taking the lead in a general reduction of wages and salaries, which is precisely the thing against which President Hoover has struggled earnestly, and the immediate effect of which would be to enhance the depression in trade in the United States.

Federal employees are not, as a rule, overpaid, or even generously paid. The popularity of "government jobs" is less due to the amount of recompense than to the feeling that, in those coming under the operation of the civil service law, the employee is safe from the danger of loss of position or reduction of earnings due to periods of depression. Senator Borah's proposition would destroy this confidence in exchange for a comparatively unimportant reduction in national expenditures. The Government ought to be the ideal employer, and public service an ideal occupation.

Books of Current Interest

Marxist Russian History

History of Russia, by Prof. M. N. Pokrovsky. London: Martin Lawrence. 15s. net. New York: International. $3.50.

PROFESSOR POKROVSKY'S "History of Russia" is not, strictly speaking, new. It is nearly twenty years since it first saw the light of Russia. But it may fairly claim to present a new view of Russian history to the western reader. Professor Pokrovsky, a Marxist, is bound by his theories to treat the economic factor as all-powerful; and nobody, whether he agrees with this doctrine or not, need fail to derive enlightenment from his competent treatment of Russian history from the economic standpoint.

"The individualist method, which charges all historical changes to the actions of individual persons, and remains in perplexity when changes are obviously taking place and yet there are no persons on the stage," has long been discredited among historians. But it has rarely been rejected so relentlessly as by Professor Pokrovsky; and it may to some be disconcerting to come across a history of Russia in which the invitation to Rurik and his brethren ("Come and rule over us; for our land is great and rich, and there is no order in it"), and the campaigns of Igor and the conversion of Vladimir do not get even an honorable mention. Having sacrificed these famous and familiar legends, we reach medieval Muscovy, and hope at least to retain the picturesque story of Ivan the Terrible with the thirty "good" and twenty "bad" years of his reign. But Professor Pokrovsky is inexorable. He will have none of this sudden conversion from benevolent sovereign to brutal despot, and sets to work quietly to analyze Ivan's reign in terms of the decay of feudalism and the growth of "commercial capitalism."

In this latter respect, indeed, Professor Pokrovsky has recanted somewhat in subsequent writings. He is now disposed to admit that the growth of capitalism in Russia cannot be pushed back much beyond the period of Peter the Great; and his editors would have done well to add a note showing how far the thesis maintained in this chapter has been modified by the author himself in his later works.

The treatment of Peter the Great is perhaps the most interesting and important feature of the present volume. Instead of the stories of Peter's excesses, which have been purveyed ad nauseam by recent sensational biographers, Professor Pokrovsky gives us an illuminating study of his commercial policy. We read Peter's injunction that "whatever factories and manufactures are established among us, it is incumbent to impose a duty on such imported articles, except clothes." We learn that the tariff rose, in most cases, to 50 per cent or even 75 per cent; that serfs were compelled to wear exclusively Russian cloth; that the duty on "brocade" had to be taken off, since the Russian silk weavers could not produce the quality; and that, to meet the shortage of labor, Peter drafted serfs and even condemned criminals into the factories. It is in virtue of such measures, rather than of his military conquests, or of the notorious shaving off of the boyars' beards, that Peter is rightly surnamed "the Great," and regarded as the founder of modern Russia.

The present volume ends at the passing of Peter the Great. The second half of Professor Pokrovsky's work is even more important. The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries lend themselves far more effectively to economic treatment than their predecessors, and here Professor Pokrovsky is without a rival. It is to be hoped that the translation into English of these later sections of his book will not be long delayed.

E. H. CARR

Notes From Copenhagen

Artists' Exhibit

ABOUT 2000 Danish, Swedish and Norwegian artists, in what is known as "The Union," met at Charlottenborg recently to see each other's work, and possibly to find a buyer among some of the citizen visitors. Among those out to buy were representatives from the State Museum of Denmark, the National Gallery of Oslo, Göteborg Art Museum and the New Carlsberg Fund. Director Leo Swane of the Danish State Museum remarked, as he chose the pictures, that there should be a better representation of Scandinavian works in the museum, as the nations were so closely connected with one another.

* * *

Denmark's Tomato Crop

One of the market gardeners from the island of Amager, which is known as the "kitchen garden of Copenhagen," has had a record year in the growing of tomatoes. He has sent 1,000,000 pounds to the market this season. In twenty years, Denmark's tomato production has increased from 44,000 pounds a year to 70,000 pounds a day, and this does not include those exported from Fyen to England. The growth has been so abundant that they have been sold at 35 øre—10 cents—a pound. One of the largest market gardeners has more than five acres of glass houses.

* * *

A luxurious steel block of offices now occupies a part of the old railway site at Vesterport in the western part of the city. The offices are furnished with steel furniture, and there is a system of ventilation by which the air can be renewed several times during an hour. A restaurant tops the building. There is a garage in the basement. Stenographers and messengers are always available. The entire building is clad with copper.

* * *

A New Klampenborg

Klampenborg, a part of Gentofte Kommune on the outskirts of the capital, with low terraces jutting out into the water and a very narrow strip of shingle and sand, is fast disappearing. A new Klampenborg has grown up seemingly overnight. The Kommune is a wealthy one and no effort is being spared to make the shores of Øresund more attractive, the next project being a bathing establishment worthy of the new strand, on which 83,000 kroner—$16,000—will be spent. It is said the sound can look just as blue as the Bay of Naples.

* * *

New Highway Planned

A quicker connection between Germany and Denmark is planned by the Royal Automobile Club of Denmark. In the near future the route will be over Rödby Haven, and thence to Grossenbrode on the island of Femarn, which would be the port of disembarkation in Germany. From this point motors would proceed to Lübeck, over a new wide highway, and further on over the River Elbe, where a new bridge is under construction.